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ZERI I POPULLIT REVIEWS NEW BOOK BY ENVER HOXHA

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[Text] Tirana, 6 Jan, ATA--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article on Comrade Enver Hoxha's work Imperialism and Revolution. The article entitled "Comrade Enver Hoxha's Work 'Imperialism and Revolution'--Powerful Revolutionary Weapon," reads:

The publication of Comrade Enver Hoxha's work Imperialism and Revolution constitutes an important ideological event in the life of our party and country. This book is a work with all-round theoretical and practical values, a powerful weapon for the ideological and political education of the communists, the cadres and masses. By studying this work, they draw lessons and conclusions of first rate importance for the profound understanding of the passing circumstances and the great tasks lying ahead of us at present in all the fields of socialist construction and the defence of the homeland.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's work, whose first edition was distributed in the party in April 1978, whereas in December 1978 it came off the press for public use, has been received with great interest by the communists and the broadest strata of the working people, because this work reflects and scientifically substantiates the correct and unflinching Marxist-Leninist line of our party with regard to the great problems of the present-day world development. By getting acquainted with this work, the communists and all the working people express their ardent approval and their legitimate pride for the consistent principled revolutionary and internationalist policy and stand of our Party of Labour, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, in the struggle for the great cause of the revolution, socialism and the freedom of the peoples, for the defense of immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. This work has become and is becoming everywhere an object of vivid discussions and exchange of opinions about the great and vital questions it treats of.

The work Imperialism and Revolution appears at a time when, as the 7th Congress of the PLA stressed, the cause of the revolution and national liberation of the peoples is now a problem taken up for solution. This book, which constitutes a further elaboration, substantation and enrichment of the ideas of the 7th congress about the international problems, analyses in a profound dialectical way the fundamental problems of our time, the major questions preoccupying the revolutionary and liberation movement in the world. The book clearly expresses the Marxist-Leninist stand of the Party of Labour of Albania about all questions which are laid at present before the revolutionary and liberation movement. It elaborates in a convincing and substantiated way the Marxist-Leninist strategy of the revolution which is in opposition to the counter-revolutionary strategy of U.S. and world imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and the Chinese one, as well as various currents of modern revisionism. From this point of view, Comrade Enver Hoxha's work Imperialism and Revolution i s a new valuable contribution the Party of Labour of Albania makes at present to the treasure of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism.

The work Imperialism and Revolution appeared at a time when, in front of the growing tide of the revolutionary movement, the bourgeoisie, imperialism, social imperialism and modern revisionists, beginning with the Yugoslav and Khrushchevite and ending with the "Eurocommunist" and Chinese ones, have intensified their efforts to ideologically befuddle the proletariat and the freedom-loving peoples, to divert them from the road of the struggle, to undermine the revolution and to perpetuate capitalism.

Proceeding from Marxist-Leninist principles and defending them with a lofty revolutionary pathos, relying on numerous convincing facts and arguments, Comrade Enver Hoxha criticizes and exposes the various trends of modern revisionism, their stands and actions against the revolution, socialism and the liberation of the peoples.

Especially, Comrade Enver Hoxha sternly criticizes the political and ideological line of Chinese revisionism, the so-called "Mao Zedong [Mao Tsetung] thought", the aims of the Chinese revisionist leadership to transform China into a superpower, which have found their reflection in the notorious theory of "three worlds." Viewed from this angle, Comrade Enver Hoxha's work is a militant Marxist-Leninist polemic which reveals and brings to the fore the betrayal of the modern revisionists, all the falsity of their preachings, their real counter-revolutionary aims and strategy, their hated role of the saboteur and fireman of the revolution and the liberation struggle of the peoples. Likewise, this book is a vivid reflection of the consistent and uninterrupted, difficult and glorious struggle the Party of Labour of Albania has waged and is waging in defence of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's book Imperialism and Revolution is a scientific synthesis of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist strategy nowadays, which counterposes the counter-revolutionary, enslaving, oppressive and aggressive global strategy of U.S. imperialism and world imperialism, of Soviet social imperialism and of the Chinese one, the counter-revolutionary role of the Yugoslav, "Eurocommunist" modern revisionists, of social democracy, etc. All these forces of regression and reaction, despite the fierce contradictions between one another, try to strangle the revolutionary and liberation movement through violence and terror or to avoid the revolution, to continue to suppress and exploit the peoples through new ways, to perpetuate the capitalist system. In his book Comrade Enver Hoxha discovers and analyses in detail, from class Marxist-Leninist positions, this dangerous strategy and the bourgeois-revisionist demagogy it is masked with, illuminates the revolutionary perspective. "Time" writes he, "works for the revolution, for socialism and not for the bourgeoisie and imperialism, not for modern revisionism and world reaction."

Powerfully relying on the genial ideas of Lenin on imperialism as the highest and final stage of the development of capitalism as monopoly, parasitic capitalism in decay, as an unexemplary intensification of exploitation, oppression and reaction in all the fields and as the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat, Comrade Enver Hoxha makes a profound Marsixt-Leninist analysis of the pecularities of capitalism and imperialism in the present conditions, the grave and allround crisis that has them in its grip, the content of the present epoch and of the actual development of the great contradictions that lie in its foundation, the present economic, political, social and class situations and developments in the world.

Nowadays, Comrade Enver Hoxha points out, when the Khrushchevite, Yugoslav, "Eurocommunist," Chinese revisionist renegades and the other anti-Marxist trends, speculating with the new conditions, attack in chorus the fundamental teachings of Marxism-Leninism, proclaim them as worn out and unsuitable for the "modern times." the delving into the study of Lenin's works on imperialism is of firsthand importance. Comrade Enver Hoxha shows that the Leninist analysis on imperialism completely preserves its [words indistinct] even nowadays and the Leninist definition of our epoch as the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, as the epoch of the destruction of the old capitalist order, of colonialism and imperialism, of the seizure of power by the proletariat and of the liberation of the oppressed peoples [words indistinct] firms. The whole profound and scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of Comrade Enver Hoxha concerning the development and the features of imperialism, as well as the great contradictions of our epoch at the present stage, proves the correctness and the vitality of the Marxist-Leninist conclusion that today the revolution and the national liberation of the peoples are on the agenda.

The analysis of Comrade Enver Hoxha rejects the myths spread by the bourgeois propaganda as well as by the modern Yugoslav, Khruschevite-Brezhnev, "Eurocommunist" revisionist and others on the "transition of the era of the revolutions," on the "failure" or "worning out" [as received] of Marxism-Leninism, on the state monopoly capitalism as a "stage of spontaneous transition of capitalism and birth of socialist elements in its fold," on the "new peaceful, democratic and reformist roads of social progress and of transition of socialism," etc, which is to arouse unconfidence in the unrestrained force of the revolution, to discourage the proletariat and the freedom loving peoples, to divert them from the road of the struggle and throw them into passivity, to perpetuate capitalism and the imperialist domination.

Comrade Enver Hoxha rejects particularly the counterrevolutionary preaching of Chinese revisionists, who say that allegedly today there is not a revolutionary situation in the world and advise the proletariat to confine itself in libraries and study the "theory," because the time has not come for revolutionary actions. But what do life and facts show? They prove the scientific Marxist-Leninist conclusion of Comrade Enver Hoxha that the situation in the world in general is revolutionary, that in many countries this situation is mature or is maturing rapidly, while in other countries this process is under development, that the present world is in motion towards great outbursts and in general the situation today resembles a vulcano, a fire that burns, a fire that will precisely burn the ruling oppressive and exploiting classes. Therefore, the genuine revolutionaries, in opposition with the "advices" of the Chinese revisionist renegades to wait folded arms for "better times," as well as with the preachings of all the modern revisionists, act so that they should never be caught unawares by the revolutionary situations, so that they should not be disarmed at these decisive moments, but to know how to exploit them to prepare and launch the revolution. Especially today, when the revolution is a problem taken up for solution, Comrade Enver Hoxha points out, "it is an imperative duty to disperse the fog spread by the revisionists on the revolution, to expose their manoeuvres and speculations on this question, to discover their counterrevolutionary, chauvinist, hegemonistic aims, to understand and apply correctly the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on the revolution.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's book Imperialism and the Revolution generalizes in a scientific Marxist-Leninist way the historic experience of the national liberation struggle of the peoples against imperialism, especially against the two superpowers--U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism--against colonialism and neocolonialism, for freedom, independence and national sovereignty, for democracy and social progress. On the basis of a rich actual material and in principled polemics with the deceptive preachings of the bourgeoisie and the modern revisionists, Comrade Enver Hoxha substantiates that the determined and resolute struggle against the imperialist domination and interference in all the forms and against the local, pro-imperialist reactionary forces is the sole road for the real national and social liberation of these peoples. Of great importance are the Marxist-Leninist conclusions defended and substantiated by Comrade Enver Hoxha that, at the present epoch of the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism, the national liberation movements of the peoples, their anti-imperialist national-democratic revolutions are a constituent part of a single revolutionary process, of the world proletariat in its struggle against capitalism and that, on its part, the liberation struggle of these peoples can achieve its true victory and socialism. Therefore, stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha, "the task is raised for all the genuine revolutionaries to back up and support unreservedly the revolutionary and liberation struggle of these peoples, so that this struggle constantly forges ahead, that the revolution be always on the rise till its complete victory." The book itself Imperialism and Revolution is a clear testimony to the consistent principled Marxist-Leninist stand of the Party of Labour of Albania and its unflinching support for the liberation and anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The work Imperialism and Revolution makes an all-round exposure to the attempts of the bourgeoisie and modern revisionists of all currents to befuddle and deceive the proletariat and the peoples, to hinder the formation of their consciousness, their revolutionary unity and organisation, especially to undermine and split the Marxist-Leninist movement, in order not to allow the strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist parties and their transformation into a major political leading force of the revolution. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the summing up of the experience of the communist and revolutionary movement, the book deals with the fundamental problems of the development of the Marxist-Leninist parties, their tempering in the heat of the revolutionary action, their activity to raise the masses in struggle and revolution, their internationalist unity. Comrade Enver Hoxha expresses his firm conviction that a great future and a historical and glorious task belongs to these parties to raise aloft and carry forward the banner of the revolution and of the liberation of the peoples, which has been flung away and trampled under foot by the modern revisionists. He writes: "The burden falls on them to oppose the global strategy of imperialism with the glorious Leninist strategy of the revolution, the great theory of Marxism-Leninism. The burden falls on them to make the masses fully conscious of the aims and correct road of the struggle, the sacrifices which are needed to be made, to unite, organize, guide and carry them to victory."

The work Imperialism and Revolution is an all-round analysis of the entire modern revisionism, of all its main trends, as the most dangerous counterrevolutionary weapon in service of bourgeoisie, imperialism and world reaction.

In his work Comrade Enver Hoxha once more reveals and exposes the regressive counterrevolutionary role of Khrushchevite revisionism, which caused incalculable damage to the cause of socialism and the communist and revolutionary world movement. He forcefully exposes the neocolonialist and oppressive, expansionist and aggressive policy of Soviet social imperialism, which is contending with U.S. imperialism for world domination and alongside it, is another great enemy of the proletariat and of the peoples of the world. The strategy of Soviet social imperialism, Comrade Enver Hoxha points out, has nothing in common with socialism and Leninism; on the contrary it is the strategy of the predatory imperialist state, which wants to expand its hegemony and domination on all the continents and countries.

Especially, Comrade Enver Hoxha makes an all-round criticism to the present-day Chinese revisionism, to the anti-Marxist and anti-proletarian content of its ideology and preachings, to its chauvinist and social imperialist strategy, its thoroughgoing counterrevolutionary [word indistinct] on the actual conditions. "...At a time when the revolutionary movement was growing and becoming stronger the world over, when capitalism was more and more being caught in the grip of the crisis and when Khrushchevite revisionism and other trends of modern revisionism were being exposed in the eyes of the proletariat and the peoples," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in Imperialism and Revolution, "Chinese revisionism publicly emerged on the world scene. It became a close ally of U.S. imperialism and the big international bourgeoisie to suffocate and sabotage the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the peoples."

Comrade Enver Hoxha convincingly substantiates through numerous facts that the present Chinese revisionism is not a phenomenon of these recent years and the less so of the period after Mao Zedong's death, as some think wrongly. It has its ideotheoretical roots in the socalled "Mao Zedong thought," which began to take shape since prior to the Second World War, especially after the year 1935, when Mao Zedong advented to power in the Communist Party of China. The special importance of Comrade Enver Hoxha's book in exposing the Chinese revisionism, lies, besides others, in the fact that for the first time it makes a detailed and substantiated Marxist-Leninist analysis of "Mao Zedong thought," depriving it of the veil of "creative Marxism" with which the Chinese revisionists have tried to mask it.

"Mao Zedong thought" as defined by Comrade Enver Hoxha, "is an amalgam of views, where there have been mixed ideas and these borrowed from Marxism with other philosophical, idealistic pragmatist and revisionist principles. It has its roots in the ancient Chinese philosophy and in the political, ideological past of China, in its state and militarist practice."

The criticism of "Mao Zedong thought" in Comrade Hoxha's book is of great relevant theoretical and practical importance in the struggle against the present Chinese revisionism, because there cannot be successfully waged the struggle to expose it, without discovering the anti-Marxist and counterrevolutionary nature of the very ideo-theoretical and philosophical basis on which it relies, of "Mao Zedong thought." On the other hand, facts show that the theory and practice of "Mao Zedong thought" has caused incaculable damage to the C.P. of China and the Chinese revolution, leading them to an erroneous, anti-Marxist road.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha proves in a convincing way in Imperialism and Revolution, a direct consequence of the implementation of the "Mao Zedong thought" is that the C.P. of China never became a genuine revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party of the proletariat from the ideological, political, organisational viewpoint as well as from the class composition. It is a consequence of the "Mao Zedong thought" that the Chinese revolution did not develop in accordance with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, that it remained a democratic bourgeois revolution and was not transformed into a socialist revolution, that it did not lead to the establishment of a genuine dictatorship of the proletariat, therefore widely opened the doors to the free development of capitalism in China. It is also a fact that the "Mao Zedong thought" has replaced proletarian internationalism with the racist concepts and the big state chauvinism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha makes an all-round and substantiated Marxist-Leninist criticism to the nortorious theory of the "three worlds" showing that it is an offspring and materialisation of "Mao Zedong thought." "It is not important to know," stresses Comrade Enver Hoxa, "who was the first to invent the term 'Third World,' who was the first to divide the world into three parts, but it is sure that Lenin has not done such a division, whereas the Communist Party of China advertises its paternity saying that Mao Zedong invented the theory of the 'three worlds.' If he is the author who has formulated this so-called theory for the first time, this is another testimony that Mao Zedong was not Marxist. Even if he has adopted this theory from the others, it is enough for him not to be a Marxist."

In many documents and materials, such as in the 7th congress, in the article "The Theory and Practice of the Revolution", etc., the PLA has uncovered and analyzed the anti-Marxist, antiproletariat, counterrevolutionary, pro-bourgeois and pro-imperialist essence of the "theory of the three worlds." Comrade Enver Hoxha's book Imperialism and the Revolution constitutes a further deepening of the criticism of this dangerous theory of the Chinese revisionists.

Through Marxist-Leninist arguments and lively facts, from life, Comrade Enver Hoxha proves that to view the world divided into three parts, into "first", "second" and "third world," leaving aside the proletarian class criterion, as the Chinese revisionists are doing, means to deviate from the Marxist-Leninist theory of the class struggle, means to negate the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie to overthrow the exploiting bourgeois order and to pass in [as received] the socialist and communist society, to negate the struggle of the freedom loving peoples against U.S. imperialism and the world one, against Soviet social imperialism, against the reactionary and repressive regimes and against capital for national and social liberation.

The theory of "three worlds" preaches social peace, class conciliation, it strives to create alliances between irreconcilable enemies, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the oppressed and oppressors, the peoples and imperialism. It strives to extend the life span of the old world and to keep it precisely alive demanding the extinction of the class struggle.

Turning down the anti-Marxist preachings of the Chinese revisionists on the so-called Third World as the "major motive force which pushes ahead the wheel of history," Comrade Enver Hoxha's book proves in a profound and convincing way, through lively facts, the teachings of Marxism-Leninism that the working class constitutes the decisive force for the revolutionary transformation of the world, for the construction of the socialist and communist society, that the leadership of the working class and of its revolutionary party is decisive in order to consistently carry through to the end the liberation. anti-imperialist struggle as well, that these Marxist-Leninist tachings retain all their validity and vitality even in the present times.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's book turns down and exposes through facts the deceitful propaganda of the Chinese revisionists that "the theory of the three worlds" allegedly expresses and defends the vital interests of the oppressed peoples and constitutes a support to their struggle against imperialism and the superpowers in particular. Imperialism and the Revolution indisputably proves that this ill-famed "theory" is the most brutal sabotage of this struggle and the sacrifice of the interests of the oppressed peoples for the sake of the chauvinist aims of the Chinese revisionists for China's transformation into a social-imperialist superpower. Comrade Enver Hoxha especially exposes the endeavours of the Chinese revisionists to depart the peoples of the so-called "Third World" from the struggle against the bourgeoisie and the reactionary, repressive and fascist regimes which rule in many of these countries. Unreservedly supporting the just revolutionary and liberation struggle of these peoples for the emancipation of their countries from the imperialist dictate and tutelage, "we," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha, "are against those revisionist theoreticians who preach that now all the revolutionary struggle should be reduced into a struggle for national independence to win and defend this independence from the aggression of the imperialist powers, denying the struggle for social liberation. Only the triumph of this struggle ensures also the full and genuine national freedom, independence and sovereignty.... Lenin teaches us that the revolution should be carried through to the end, liquidating the bourgeoisie and its power. Only on this basis it can be spoken of genuine freedom, independence and sovereignty."

In the book Imperialism and the Revolution special attention is devoted to the criticism and exposure of the anti-Marxist preachings and practices of the Chinese revisionists on the exploitation of interimperialist contradictions and on compromises. Comrade Enver Hoxha turns down one by one the arguments of the theory of the "three worlds" on this question. He uncovers the true aims which lurk behind the demagogy of the Chinese revisionists on the exploitation of the contradictions: Their attempts to justify the reactionary alliances with U.S. imperialism and the other Western imperialists, with NATO and the European Common Market, with the monopoly bourgeoisie and the reactionary regimes, unscrupulously sacrificing the interests of the revolution and the liberation struggle of the peoples. Naturally, the contradictions and cracks in the enemy camp should be exploited. But, Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes, "it is principled that the contradictions are always exploited to the good of the revolution, to the good of the peoples and their freedom, to the good of the cause of the socialism."

Comrade Enver Hoxha draws the conclusion that "all the 'theories' on the division of the world into the 'first world,' 'second world,' 'third world,' 'non-aligned world,' 'world under development' or in any other 'world' that can be invented tomorrow, serve capitalism, serve the hegemony of the big powers, serve their aims to keep the peoples in slavery. This is the reason why we combat these reactionary and anti-Marxist theories with all our forces."

The analysis and facts show that the so-called "theory of the three worlds" is an integral part of the plan of the Chinese revisionist leadership for China's transformation into a new social imperialist superpower.

"Through the policy pursued by China," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha, "it is becoming more and more clear that it wants to consolidate the positions of capitalism at home and establish its hegemony in the world to become a big imperialist power, in order to occupy, so to say, 'the place it merits'."

The grave and very dangerous consequences which this ambitious, chauvinist, hegemonic and racist plan brings about for the Chinese people themselves, as well as for the interests and security of the other peoples, are revealed with an iron logic in Comrade Enver Hoxha's book.

This plan has widely opened the doors of the country for the free penetration of the foreign capitals in China, putting under the attack the independence and sovereignty of the country. The agreements of the Chinese revisionists with the foreign states and the U.S., Japanese, West German, British, French monopoly companies, etc. being concluded every day on a broad scale and unrestrainedly, completely prove Comrade Enver Hoxha's analysis on this question in the work Imperialism and the Revolution. Such credits, underlines Comrade Enver Hoxha, make dependent every state that receives them, because the money-lender imposes its policy. Therefore, either big or small, each state that introduces itself on the gears of imperialism, truncates or loses its political freedom, independence and sovereignty. In this situation of the mutilation of sovereignty has also fallen the Soviet Union, which when it embarked on the road of the restoration of capitalism, was much more powerful economically and militarily than China today, which is embarking on the same road.

Imperialism and Revolution makes a profound and convincing criticism to the efforts of the Chinese revisionist and social imperialist leadership to dominate, in the framework of the plan of China's transformation into a superpower, over the less developed countries in the world, to become the leader of the so-called "Third World" by spreading there its political and ideological influence.

Of special importance is the exposure by Comrade Enver Hoxha of the dangerous warmongering policy, pursued with great persistence by the Chinese social imperialist leading clique, brutally rejecting the Marxist-Leninist teaching and stands on the question of war, peace and revolution. "The great thirst of the Chinese leaders to transform as soon as possible their country into a superpower and to establish its hegemony everywhere, and especially in the so-called 'Third World'," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in Imperialism and Revolution, "has made them have in the foundation of strategy and foreign policy the instigation of the interimperialist war." They try to instigate a frontal confrontation between the USA and the Soviet Union in Europe, while China is to warm its hands from war away in the atomic fire, which according to the calculations of the Chinese leadership, would destroy its two main rivals, and would leave it the sole omnipotent ruler in the world. Thus, the whole of the theory of the "three worlds," all its strategy, the alliances and the "fronts" it preaches, the targets it wants to reach, do not call on [words indistinct] but they instigate the imperialist world war.

But, as Comrade Enver Hoxha underlines, China's unprincipled expansionist imperialist and warmongering policy to become a superpower, inspired by an anti-Marxist ideology, is being exposed and will be exposed even more in the eyes of all the peoples. This policy is leading China into a blind alley, which will cost dearly to the Chinese people and cannot fail to bring about, at the end, profound and irreconcilable contradictions between them and the revisionist renegade leadership in power.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's book Imperialism and Revolution is another clear testimony of the unshaken principled stand of the PLA in defence of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. "The Party of Labor of Albania," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha,"has combatted, combats and will always combat resolutely in defence of the purity of the Marxist-Leninist ideas. It is and will always be against all those who strive to distort and substitute them with bourgeois, revisionist and counterrevolutionary ideas.... There is no force which can divert our party from this honourable fully internationalist and glorious road, there is no force which can frighten and subdue it. Our party does not reconcile with any kind of opportunism, with any kind of deviation from Marxism-Leninism, with any of its distortions. It will resolutely combat against Chinese revisionism too, as well as against every other sort."

Important lessons, which should always be borne in mind, can be drawn from this unyielding struggle of the PLA against modern revisionism of every hue, against the Yugoslav and Soviet, "Eurocommunist" and Chinese one and from its own experience.

Above all, the experience of this struggle shows that it is indispensable to always maintain sharp the revolutionary vigilance towards the undermining, subversive and counterrevolutionary activity of the bourgeoisie, imperialism and social-imperialism and against modern revisionism. The Khrushchevite,Yugoslav, "Eurocommunist" bourgeois and revisionist theories and preachings and, together with them, also the theories of the Chinese revisionists, stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha, are a constituent part of the great strategic plan of imperialism and modern revision to destroy socialism and to suffocate the revolution. Under these circumstances, he writes, the defence of Marxism-Leninism, of the principles of proletarian internationalism, the consistent and revolutionary stand towards the major world problems constitute at present a fundamental task for our party, just as for all the genuine Marxist-Leninists.

The experience of our party in the struggle against modern revisionism also shows that the unflinching principled Marxist-Leninist line consistently pursued as the only correct and salvation road to defend and carry forward uninterruptedly the cause of the revolution and socialism, to bar the [word indistinct] to the danger of the revisionist degeneration and setback. Therefore, stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha, the duty of our party, as well as of all the genuine communists in the world is to fight with devotion to defend and to purify our Marxist-Leninist theory from all the deformations and the bourgeoisie, the modern revisionists and all the opportunists and traitors make to it.

The struggle against modern revisionism, particularly against the Soviet, Yugoslav and Chinese one, will not be easy, but a fierce and protracted struggle. And, for the successful development of this struggle, it is necessary that the communists, the cadres, all the working people mould themselves properly with the revolutionary ideology of Marxism-Leninism, persistently study the rich experience of our party in the struggle against modern revisionism, to go deeper and deeper in the teachings of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. From this viewpoint, Comrade Enver Hoxha's work Imperialism and Revolution makes an invaluable contribution to and is a sharp weapon for the revolutionary ideopolitical education and tempering of the communists, cadres and working people.

The struggle and the unwavering stands of the Party of Labor of Albania against modern revisionism as well as the magnificent successes of Socialist Albania, in the face to face confrontation with the savage, hostile, anti-Albanian activity of the Yugoslav, Soviet and Chinese revisionists, are a vivid proof of the invincible strength of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. And in this struggle, the Albanian communists and people have not been, are not and can never be alone. All the genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries, the world proletariat and the freedom-loving peoples in all the countries are in fraternal internationalist friendship and solidarity with them.

Irrespective of the attempts and actions the bourgeoisie, imperialism and social imperialism, as well as the revisionist renegades of all shades will undertake, they will never be in position to turn back the wheel of history and they are doomed to suffer defeat and be wiped out. The final victory belongs to Marxism-Leninism, socialism, communism.

ZERI I POPULLIT CARRIES ARTICLE ON 'SOVIET REVISIONISM'

LD0811l4Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

["Soviet Revisionism--the Most Complete Theory and Practice of Modern Revisionism"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 8 Jan, ATA--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which says among other things:

In the framework of the struggle against modern revisionism, the struggle for the exposure of Soviet revisionism holds a prominent place. It remains an imperative task for all the Marxist-Leninists because, as Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes, Soviet revisionism represents the most complete and most elaborated "theory" and practice of the revisionist counter-revolution, the revision of Marxist-Leninst theory in all fields and on all questions. It is the dominating ideology in a big social imperialist country like the Soviet Union which employs against Marxism-Leninism, socialism, the revolution and the peoples the biggest material, political, military and propaganda means it has at its disposal.

This makes indispensable the waging of struggle against Soviet revisionism both for its ideological exposure as well for the exposure of the Soviet Union as a big imperialist power and vice versa. These principled stands towards Soviet revisionism serve also as a demarcation line between the genuine Marxist-Leninists and the pseudo-Marxists such as the Chinese revisionists are.

Dwelling on the necessity of waging a continued struggle to expose the anti-Marxist theories and views of the 20th and 22nd congresses of the Soviet revisionists, the article says that this struggle assumes an ever greater importance because of the fact that the Soviet revisionists strive to present these anti-Marxist "theories" and views as a great contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism, as the basis of "new" Marxism-Leninism, as "Marxism of the period of the construction of communism". The truth is, the article emphasizes, that they are the codification of the revisionist "theories" and views beginning with Bernstein, Kautski, Bukharin, Browder and down to the Yugoslav revisionists social democracy and the various bourgeois ideologists.

The ideological platform of Soviet revisionism constitutes also the theoretical basis of its imperialist policy. Without the thorough exposure of this platform it is impossible to effectively oppose also the expansion and hegemonism of Soviet social imperialism.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes in his book Imperialism and the Revolution, "the Soviet revisionists strive to present themselves as the followers of the October Revolution, as followers of Leninism, in order to deceive the proletariat and the working masses in the Soviet Union as well as in the other countries. They speak about 'developed socialism' and 'transition to communism' to quell all dissatisfaction, revolt and revolutionary movement of the working masses in their country against the revisionist rule and suppress them as 'counter-revolutionary', 'antisocialist' acts. They employ the mask of 'Leninism' outside the country in order to disguise their anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist theories and practices, to open the road to the expansionist and hegemonic plans of social imperialism". The exposure of the ideological platform of the Soviet revisionists, continues the newspaper, serves the exposure of all the other revisionists and opportunists. Right after the 20th congress, inspired and encouraged by its anti-Marxist course, the Togliattist revisionists openly opposed Marxism-Leninism, and the Yugoslav revisionists were enlivened. There were at that time other opportunists, too, such as the Chinese revisionists who, although they agreed with the anti-Marxist course of the 20th congress of the Khrushchevite revisionists, did not openly oppose Marxism-Leninism, but posing as anti-Khrushchevite, they strove to exploit the struggle against Soviet revisionism in order to disguise themselves and to achieve their counterrevolutionary goals. The whole activity of the C.P. of China following the 20th congress of the C.P. of the Soviet Union speaks of the fact that the political and ideological struggle of the Communist Party of China against the Khrushchevite revisionists did not aim at defending Marxism-Leninism, but simply their pragmatist aims, at their selfish interests.

The anti-Marxist platform of the Soviet revisionists has served and serves even today as a basis on which other currents of modern revisionism are based.

On the basis of the reformist "peaceful" and "democratic" platforms for transition allegedly to socialism, preached by various revisionists, stands the Khrushchevite idea on the "peaceful transition" in socialism. The Khrushchevite theories serve as a basis of the policy of class conciliation and collaboration, of the unprincipled alliance pursued by the Italian, Spanish, French, etc., revisionists with their "own" bourgeoisie and with the international bourgeoisie. The same thing can be said also for the theory of the "three worlds" of the Chinese revisionists, because it also preaches the alliance of the proletariat with the bourgeoisie and of the peoples with imperialism. If the Soviet revisionists formally criticize some of the other revisionist trends, as the French, Spanish, etc., revisionists, they do this to preserve the masks and only from hegemonic and imperialist positions.

The great danger of the Soviet revisionists, continues the newspaper, consists in the fact that it represents not only the "theory," but the most complete practices of the revisionist counterrevolution. The practices of the Soviet revisionists, who are in power in a large social imperialist country, the alliances with the imperialist powers, especially with U.S. imperialism and with all the other reactionary and obscurantist forces, their "big state" practices etc., have been and are a model for the Chinese revisionists too, who, like the Soviet revisionists, pursue the same hegemonic "big state" policy, fight against the revolution, socialism and the peoples, collaborate with U.S. imperialism and all the other reactionary and fascist forces in order to implement their counterrevolutionary and hegemonic ambitions.

In conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT writes: The fact that from what positions one sees and estimates the danger of Soviet revisionism, from what motivates and aims one proceeds in the struggle against it, defines also the fact in what positions one stands, of the revolution or counterrevolution, of Marxism-Leninism or pseudo-Marxism. This moment is of importance to expose especially those pseudo-Marxists, such as the Chinese revisionists, who have spoken and are now speaking about the "danger of Soviet revisionism," which they have opposed and are opposing, defining it as the sole number one enemy, who claim that they have been and are the most "determined" in the struggle against "Soviet revisionism," but who have never waged the struggle against it from the positions of Marxism-Leninism, the revolution and socialism as the PLA has always done, but from the positions of opportunism and the narrow bourgeois nationalism. Although they speculate with antirevisionist and anti-imperialist slogans, in reality, just like Soviet social imperialism and U.S. imperialism, as their entire reactionary activity shows, they themselves pursue an imperialist and warmongering, expansionist and hegemonic policy.

TRADE DOCUMENT WITH ITALY SIGNED 8 JAN

AU082006Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A relevant document on goods exchange for 1979 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Italian Republic was signed in Tirana today. Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, signed the document for the Albanian side, and Rinaldo Ossola, minister of foreign trade, signed for the Italian side. Present at the signing ceremony were Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Llambi Leka, deputy minister of communications; and members of the Albanian Government trade delegation. Also present were Giovanni Paolo Tozzoli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and members of the Italian Government trade delegation.

Also today Rinaldo Ossola, Italian minister of foreign trade, other members of the delegation, and the Italian ambassador to our country paid respects to and laid a wreath at the graves of the country's martyrs.

The Italian Government trade delegation led by Rinaldo Ossola, minister of foreign trade, also visited the city of Durres. In these visits the delegation was accompanied by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade. In Durres the delegation paid a visit to Sul Baholli, chairman of the executive committee of the Durres District people's council.

BRIEFS

FACTORY PRODUCES TRUCK TIRES--A number of enterprises in the Durres and Kavaje areas which have successfully completed last year's plan have undertaken even greater tasks this year. One of the successes achieved by the workers of the Durres rubber factory was the production of tires for 2.5-ton trucks, for the first time in our country. The collective will begin this year experiments for the production of tires for 4.5-ton trucks. Experiments are going on for the further mechanization of the technological process. In addition to its usual products, the factory's collective has pledged to produce a further 100 articles made of rubber and metal-rubber for the needs of the economy. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN TIRANA--(Gabriel Combes), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in our country. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Jan 79 AU]

TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED 8 JAN

AU082017Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 8 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Beijing [Peking], 8 Jan, BTA--An agreement was signed here today on the 1979 trade between Bulgaria and China. On the Bulgarian side the agreement was signed by Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Chinese by Mr Chen Jie [Chen Chieh], deputy minister of foreign trade. The signing ceremony was attended by the minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of China, Mr Li Qiang [Li Chiang], and the Bulgarian ambassador to Peking, Mr Nayden Belchev.

ZAREV-LED STATE-ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

AU081446Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 8 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A state-economic delegation led by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Planning, departed for the USSR on 8 January. The delegation will take part in the 22d session of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-USSR commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and responsible members of the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

ZHIVKOV, COLLEAGUES ATTEND CUBAN EMBASSY CELEBRATION

AU082025Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, today gave a reception on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution's victory. The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov; Grisha Filipov; Petur Mladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; Tsola Dragoycheva; Vladimir Bonev; Georgi Yordanov; Andrey Lukanov; deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council and Council of Ministers; secretaries and members of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union permanent board; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; BCP Central Committee department heads, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; and chiefs and members of foreign missions accredited in Sofia.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ORDERS IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIALIST LEGALITY

AU081252Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Excerpt] Today's issue of the STATE GAZETTE publishes an instruction from the Council of Ministers on improving the legal work in socialist organizations. The instruction provides for leaders of these organizations to be held personally responsible for the observance of legality and obliges these leaders to take measures in order to prevent violations of laws in the organizations submitted to their leadership. The leaders have to give periodic accounts on the state of legality to the respective, higher-placed organs, while the chairmen of okrug people's councils executive committees have to report at sessions on the same subject. The legal offices in socialist organizations, together with the leaders, have to bear responsibility for the consolidation of socialist legality in the activities of the organizations. In the exercise of their functions in dealing with legislative organs, the legal advisers of socialist organizations are equal to judges, public prosecutors and arbitration members, as regards the respect they must enjoy in their function as defenders of legality. The organization, rights and duties of the legal departments are settled. The above-mentioned instruction replaces the instruction on legal advisers (published in issue No 89, 1965 of the STATE GAZETTE).

PARTY OFFICIAL VIEWS BENEFIT OF PARTY CARDS EXCHANGE

LD081015Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Talk by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee]

[Excerpt] The party is paying attention constantly to stepping up the activity and political and professional maturity of its members and candidates. From this follows the constant regulation of the development of the membership base through the admission to its ranks of the most advanced workers, collective farmers, members of the intelligentsia and above all young people. This is a permanent process linked with the daily work of the party and the struggle for the all-round development of society. Only in this way can the party, as a living organism, be in the vanguard of the struggle of all fronts of building an advanced socialist society.

From the logic of the growing tasks and perfecting the political organization of society follows the natural law for the party to constantly improve its own organization, its internal life, and the forms and methods of political activity in all spheres. In this the exemplary conduct of communists as regards work and life is of fundamental importance. As members of the working class, collective farmers and the various strata of the intelligentsia, the communists differ only by having greater tasks, obligations, and responsibilities, by having to serve as models of political and ideological maturity. In his concluding speech at the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee Comrade Husak expressed it as follows: A communist is a fighter for a great revolutionary cause. Each one must in his sphere and in accordance with his own resources do his best to realize the set targets. Thus, no personal gain at the expense of others, no advantages, nor privileges, but as Comrade Brezhnev cogently stated in his reminiscences: A member of the communist party has only one privilege--to be in the vanguard of the offensive, always to set an example in the implementation of tasks.

The high activity and purity of the party's ranks is therefore constantly in the focus of attention. A great opportunity to achieve a further pronounced advance in these issues will be the exchange of CPCZ membership cards which, in accordance with a decision of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, will take place this year. Comradely, critical and demanding discussions with every member will discharge an important political function. There will be a dialog in primary organizations with members about how--by their work, conduct, attitudes and commitment to the policy of the party in daily life and work--they divest the honorable duties of a communist, not only with regard to the party statues, the committee, and members' meetings but with regard to the entire working collectives and the whole of society. This is correct, because it is a matter of a policy which reflects the basic interests of the working people. The authority of the party is being constantly renewed and deepened precisely in this struggle for the revolutionary program of the day. The consistent and creative implementation of the 15th congress program in every sector will form the main content of the assessment of the work of communists by party organizations in the exchange of cards.

This great political campaign will demand good preparation; how else will it be possible to realize such a demanding aim as raising the activity of each party member, as perfecting the work of each primary organization, its committee and leaders of party groups and their wrok in all sectors of public life. In this entire process, which will take place in several stages and will begin in primary organizations with January and February membership meetings, the aim will be to deepen the effectiveness of the party's leading role in safeguarding the decisions of last year's March and December sessions of the Central Committee. The criterion for the implementation of the set targets will be the results of work achieved at every place of work, the further consolidation of the ideological and action unity of the party, the deepening of Leninist forms and methods of work, and utilization of each member's resources.

Where weaknesses show up, it will be a matter of revealing the causes, and finding ways to rectify the situation. This, after all, is what the party statutes prescribe as a permanent duty of all bodies and organizations and each individual communist.

To this effect those cases of members who do not fulfill the obligations imposed upon them by membership of the party will be dealt with. With these members, after exhausting all ways of correction, the party will part company. However, not as a consequence of the exchange of cards, but as a consequence of the violation of party statutes, of the norms of party life, which make a member of the party into a communist.

First experience from the approach of regional and district party committees to the decision of the 12th session on the exchange of membership cards is evidence of a correct understanding of the significance of this great political action. It emphasizes a comprehensive safeguarding of the aims, perfecting the party's internal life, and at the same time a more pronounced enforcement of the line for higher efficiency and quality of work in all sectors. We cannot visualize the implementation of the political aims of the exchange of cards in any other way but as a successful struggle for the targets of the entire socioeconomic program of the 15th congress, and above all the successful mastering of the tasks of this year's plan. This is a means to raise the level of the party as a whole, as a tried and tested combat detachment and political vanguard of the working class, the working people and the entire Czechoslovak socialist society.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR MATSKEVICH

LD082119Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimirovich Matskevich. They discussed questions concerning the development of the all-round cooperation between the two countries in 1979, above all in economy.

Attends Cuban Envoy's Reception

LD091030Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Pedro Luis Torres, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Czechoslovakia, has given a reception in Prague on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other Czechoslovak political and public figures came to congratulate him on this significant day for the Cuban people.

KAPEK RECEIVES SOFIA CITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD081332Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Sofia municipal committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party today had a meeting with representatives of the Prague Municipal CPCZ Committee. Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the party city committee, briefed the Bulgarian guests on the fundamental problems of the reconstruction of Prague into a model socialist city. He spoke in particular about housing and the modernization of Prague urban transport.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIETNAM

LD082200Y Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 8, CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Interior Ministry, headed by Minister Jaromir Obzina, left for an official visit to the Vietnam Socialist Republic today.

COLOTKA RECEIVES CONSULAR OFFICIALS IN BRATISLAVA

LD081410Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Slovak Premier Peter Colotka and Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, received the heads of the consular offices in Bratislava at Bratislava Castle today. In his address, Comrade Salgovic expressed recognition for their successful work which was a significant contribution to the lasting consolidation of fraternal and neighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and the represented countries. The Soviet consul general in Bratislava, Nikolay Goncharov, wished the Czechoslovak working people further important successes in implementing the party's program on the threshhold of 1979. He appraised the results of the socialist countries last year in developing their economy, culture, living standards as well as in international relations.

18.3 MILLION TONS OF SOVIET OIL TO BE IMPORTED IN 1979

AU081302Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "CSSR's Biggest Contract for the Import of Soviet Crude Oil"]

[Text] Moscow, 5 January--Zdenek Mojzisek, the Chemapol's general director, and Vasiliy Merkulov, general director of the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuznefteeksport, have signed in Moscow a contract on the export of 18.3 million tons of Soviet crude oil to the CSSR this year, as regards the quantity, this is the biggest annual trade contract in the history of Czechoslovak foreign trade. Since the beginning of February 1962, when the Druzhba oil pipeline went in operation, until the end of 1978, this mighty transportation artery has carried more than 170 million tons of crude oil to Czechoslovakia.

MEASURES RESTRICTING ENERGY CONSUMPTION REPORTED

AU091120Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Notice to Large and Medium Consumers of Electricity"]

[Excerpt] Regulatory degree No 15 is being declared for large and medium consumers of electricity in harmony with the measures of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government aimed at solving the temporary difficulties in supplies of fuels and electricty. It is in effect as of Monday, 8 January 1979 from 0600 hours and will continue day and night until it is recalled.

The Czechoslovak State Energy Central Control asks all ranking economic personnel and the energy engineers of these enterprises to immediately insure preparations for implementing the aforementioned measures, to follow the reports on electricity supplies on Czechoslovak radio and television and to consult the respective regional energy enterprise, should the need arise.

PRODUCTION LOSSES TO BE FULFILLED DURING WEEKENDS

AU0811l0Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Extraordinary Situation"]

[Excerpt] In the current situation it is imperative to use the time when the machines at workplaces have to stand idle in an organized and economical manner. Our workers in the enterprises feel despondent: The nonfulfillment of the plan tasks and the decades that has now arisen must be made up for during free Saturdays, Sundays, and later on, through overtime work. This also has to be reckoned with as a consequence of a temporary nature, but there is no other alternative. The transfer of working hours to night shifts where they have been neither planned nor needed so far seems to be a realistic temporary possibility to solve the problems resulting from the undesirable critical energy situation that came about as a result of the elements--the freeze.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

LD082325Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Viliam Roth commentary]

[Excerpts] The mighty wave of people's resistance against Pol Pot's tyrannical regime in Kampuchea recently received an institutional character with the creation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], which has now climaxed its victorious military advance by occupying the capital, Phnom Penh although we do not yet have detailed information about the successful attack by the Cambodian patriots on the seat of the hated power apparatus that was completely devoted to Maoist concepts of ruling the country, it seems obvious that Pol Pot and the other protegees of Beijing [Peking] had already left Phnom Penh.

The growing movement of desertion among soldiers from government units best illustrates the disintegration of Pol Pot's dictatorial machinery. The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY recently circulated the KNUFNS political program, which calls upon the country's population to reject the Beijing-manipulated regime's deluded attempts to quickly undo the consequences of its 2-year-old policy of genocide and or arming people hostile to neighboring Vietnam.

Two basic points of the political program of the real representatives of the Kampuchean people--for that is what the KNUFNS has become--promise the complete restoration of the people's democratic rights and an end to the fratricidal struggle against Vietnam. The friendship with the Vietnamese people, proven in years of common struggle against foreign aggressors, is a valuable political asset of the Kampuchean patriots. The renewal of the people's administration in the liberated territories is also an exemplary demonstration of the intentions of the victoriously advancing KNUFNS.

The situation in Kampuchea will certainly not be without conflicts in the next few days. We have no information about the plans of the deposed Pol Pot Government. Nor do we know how the Beijing leadership will react to this situation; while they have obviously become less involved with the fate of their failed protegees recently, they have nevertheless concentrated their forces on the frontier with Vietnam. The fact remains that the nations of East Asia are watching the course of events in their region with great concern and have no intention of getting involved with the Maoists' adventurist policy that has led Cambodia to the brink of national disaster.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO INDIA

For Indian and GDR reportage on the visit to India by Erich Honecker, including an ADN report of toasts exchanged on 8 January by Honecker and Indian President N. S. Reddy, see the South Asia section of the 9 January Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

DPA: NEW POLITICAL MAIN ADMINISTRATION CHIEF APPOINTED

LD082041Y Hamburg DPA in German 1719 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--There has been a change of the chief of the Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army (NVA). In response to an inquiry the GDR Foreign Ministry today confirmed that the supreme body of the GDR Army is now headed by Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler (58). The post was hitherto held by Admiral Waldemar Verner (64).

The GDR press has still not reported the new appointment and it is not known when it took place. The Political Main Administration is the SED's highest management body within the NVA and it is in charge of all ideological work in the armed forces.

Kessler appeared in public in his new office for the first time over the weekend when, together with GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann, he visited soldiers who are helping with lignite production.

MUECKENBERGER IN CUBA MEETS ALMEIDA BOSQUE

LD052312Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2146 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The SED and state delegation from the GDR, led by Erich Mueckenberger, was received in Havana today by Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member and chairman of the party Control and Revision Commission of the Cuban Communist Party and deputy chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba. Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member and chairman of the central party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee, conveyed greetings from the SED leadership, in particular from Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The meeting focussed on information about the work of the two parties, questions of deepening fraternal cooperation between the Cuban Communist Party and the SED and international problems of interest to both sides.

There was a cordial meeting in Havana on Thursday evening between Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta, the president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society, and Erich Mueckenberger, the president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. Both sides briefed each other on the activities of their organizations and discussed measures to deepen cooperation. Prior to this, Erich Mueckenberger and other members of the delegation returned to Havana from a 2-day visit to Santiago de Cuba.

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE STUDENTS SOLIDARITY--The Zimbabwe patriots studying in the GDR have pledged to transfer M22,000 to the anti-imperialist solidarity account this year. This is what Albert Ndindah, head of the representation of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, stated on the occasion of the first anniversary of the opening of the representation's office in the GDR capital on 4 January. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA TO VISIT MALTA 9-11 JAN

LD081923Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 8, (MTI)--Following conclusion of his visit to Libya, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja will meet an invitation by Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Maltese Republic, who also holds the foreign minister's post, and pay an official visit to the Republic of Malta between January 9 and 11.

CUBA'S ARMANDO HART ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD081928Y Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 8, (MTI)--Headed by Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Political Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and member of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, a delegation arrived Monday in Budapest to participate at the Cuban cultural days opening on Tuesday.

RALLY MARKS CUBAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD051858Y Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 5, (MTI)--The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front Friday organized in Budapest (at the telecommunications factory) a grand rally to mark the great national holiday of the Cuban Republic, the 20th anniversary of the victory of the revolution there. The grand rally was attended by Istvan Huszar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP CC, by Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, and by several members of the government.

In his opening address Bela Molnar, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, greeted the people of fraternal Cuba, which has been the first on the continent to carry to victory the cause of the working class and entered the path of socialist development.

Subsequently Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, hailed the jubilee of the Cuban revolution and delivered a ceremonial speech on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and of the whole working people.

In his speech Gyula Szeker praised the achievements of the communist party-led Cuban people in socialist building, and emphasized:

"The Cuban Republic is an esteemed member of the community of socialist countries. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community members she is working for social progress, socialism, for strengthening peace and security, and for international detente. She effectively contributes to deepening and enriching co-operation among the fraternal socialist countries. Cuba's entry to the CMEA in 1972 marked a qualitatively new phase in the development of this cooperation, and together with Cuba the member-countries could assign the most fruitful areas of cooperation. The cooperation for the establishment of nickel-cobalt production ventures in Cuba--in which Hungary, too, is taking a part--is a good example for the success of joint efforts."

"Our party and government highly appreciate the consistent Marxist trend and courageous principledness of the Cuban Communist Party and Cuban Government, with which they represent our common cause in the movement of non-aligned countries. The non-aligned countries themselves, too, acknowledge the consistent principled policy of socialist Cuba. This acknowledgement is expressed also in the understanding that the next summit meeting of the state and government heads of the members of the movement will be held in Havana in 1979. We are convinced that this conference will further strengthen the anti-imperialist unity, progressive nature of the non-aligned countries, and that it will take us all a big step nearer to the solution of major international issues", said Byula Szeker.

Following this, Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, Cuban ambassador to Hungary, addressed the gathering. The envoy spoke about the achievements of the Cuban people's socialist construction work during the past two decades, he underlined:

"It was thanks to the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community including Hungary, and progressive mankind that we could not only defend and consolidate our revolution, but also register successes in various fields despite imperialists' vigorous and multisided machinations against Cuba and despite our country's backwardness inherited from oligarchy and the bourgeoisie. The Cuban communists, workers and people have recorded progress, which rendered possible not only that we defend ourselves, survive and become stronger, but also that we extend help to the protection and consolidation of unfolding revolutionary processes in Angola, Ethiopia and other countries. This progress has enabled us to render technological and economic assistance to over 20 African and Asian nations. We have enjoyed, and continue to do so, benefits of proletarian internationalism. We are rendering the same to help others," said the Cuban ambassador. He went on to say:

"When we speak of proletarian internationalism, about such an inter-relation of revolutionary processes, we express our heart-felt gratitude to the entire Hungarian people, government and party for the help they have been giving us in various fields. We are proud of the identity of political, strategical and tactical views between our peoples, parties and governments.

"Together with Vietnam, Cuba will continue to be a worthy representative of the interests of socialism within the non-aligned countries' movement. Cuba is preparing for the summit of non-aligned nations' state and government heads scheduled to be held in Havana in 1979. While doing so, it repeatedly declares the alliance between the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the socialist camp as an essential and fundamental factor of the (non-aligned) countries' independence, sovereignty and freedom. Cuba will ever be faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Cuba will always be the citadel of socialism in America, and the Cuban communists and workers will proudly continue to hold high the banner that represents the bright future of socialism, peace, and friendship and cooperation among nations," underlined the Cuban ambassador to Budapest.

ISTVAN HUSZAR VISITS KOMAROM COUNTY

LD042352Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Istvan Huszar, Politburo member and deputy premier, has acquainted himself with the work of the Hungarian coal mining trust in Komarom County. At Tatabanya he was briefed on the economic and political situation in the county and then heard about new plans which could, taking the capacity of the economy into consideration, speed up the construction of new mines.

Istvan Huszar went on to visit Oroszlany and viewed the Markushegy mine under construction. He then returned to Tatabanya and discussed this year's tasks with the economic leaders of Komarom County.

CONSUMER GOODS' PRICE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

AU081521Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jan 79 p 4 AU

["Announcement by the National Material and Prince Control Board on an Increase of the Consumer Prices of Certain Products"]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the 1979 plan for the people's economy, on the basis of a central decision, certain consumer prices will be increased as of January. This increase of consumer prices has been necessary by an increase of world market prices and domestic production costs and the need to harmonize supply and demand and to improve the balance of the budget.

The consumer price of gasoline will increase by an average of 25 percent. The price of standard grade gasoline will increase from 5 forints to 6.40 forints per liter, super grade gasoline from 6.50 forints to 8 forints and that of extra-grade gasoline from 8 forints to 9.60 forints. The price of gasoline-oil mixture will increase commensurate with the consumer price of gasoline.

The consumer price of tobacco products will increase an average 30 percent. The prices of individual brands will change differently. The consumer price of Kossuth cigarettes per package will increase from 4.20 to 5.60 forints, Symphonia from 5.60 to 7.40 forints and Sopianae from 8 to 10 forints. The price of Csongor cigars will increase from 12 to 15 forints per package and, of pipe tobacco, the price of a package of Club will increase by 2 forints and Magyar by 60 fillers.

The consumer price of beer will increase an average 20 percent. The price of domestic brands and brands from socialist countries will increase comparably, and brands imported from capitalist countries will increase to a greater extent.

The consumer price of rice will increase an average 50 percent. The price of prepackaged rice will be 24 forints, instead of 16 forints, per kilogram.

Regarding iron technical products, the consumer price of domestically produced bicycles will increase 20 percent, type 303 washing machines with stirring blades 9 percent, Komfort gas ranges 14 percent and batteries 27 percent on the average. Regarding building materials, the consumer price of calcinated coarse lime will increase 20 percent, moulded plane glass, depending on size and quality, an average 22 percent, certain fine ceramic sanitary products 40 percent, asbestos cement corrugated slates 9 percent and insulating roofing slates 7 percent.

As of 1 February the prices of newspapers and periodicals will increase differently, by an average of 40 percent. For instance, the price of dailies will increase on weekdays from 80 fillers to 1.20 forints and on Sundays from 1.20 to 1.60 forints.

Taking into account this year's alcohol price increase that was implemented last year, the central price measures raise the consumer price level in 1979 by 2.8 percent. In addition, the general consumer price level may rise by approximately 2 percent on the average through enterprise initiative and market effects in the course of the year. The consumer price increases are consistent with the standard of living policy objectives laid down in the 1979 plan for the people's economy.

'LIBERATION' OF CAMBODIA, OTHER STORIES DOMINATE PRESS

LD090646Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan, PAP--The liberation of Cambodia by the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation forces and the establishment of the revolutionary council in the country's capital dominate the foreign reports in Warsaw papers today. The subject is also commented by TRYBUNA LUDU and GLOS PRACY.

Main domestic news items concern the continuation of fight against recent winter attacks.

Apart from Cambodia, commentaries deal with U.S. diplomacy and the anniversary of the establishment of the Polish Workers' Party, PPR.

Commenting on recent developments in Cambodia, TRYBUNA LUDU writes: "The Cambodian nation turned its back on Pol Pot and his group. The revolution of situation in Cambodia proves some obvious truths. Firstly, it is the pace of transformations. The subjective and terrorist ruling methods by the group after it assumed power caused that the prestige (gained during the guerrilla struggle against the American invader) was lost in a record short time.

"Secondly there is the diplomatic aspect of the matter, if it can be called so. Seeing the growing resistance and dissatisfaction of the masses, the authorities in Phnom Penh started inciting anti-Vietnamese hysteria from at least 1977. The point, of course, was to divert attention from the bloody terror in Cambodia, from the incompetence in management and turn it to the 'consolidation' of the nation behind the government."

And thirdly: "What the group of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary tried to achieve in Cambodia was an attempt to create an ideal Maoist system.

"The fall of the regime was the most spectacular fall of attempts to put Maoist principles in practice. It should force to think hard all those who are still trying to seek 'rational nucleus' in pure Maoism.

"Continuing the slandering anti-Vietnamese campaign the Pol Pot regime managed to direct the matter to the Security Council. The conflict in Cambodia is a typical internal matter and as such falls out of the competence of the Security Council," says TRYBUNA LUDU.

GLOS PRACY writes on the same subject: "Over the past three years and a half frightening news were reported from Cambodia. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary pro-Beijing [Peking] regime, guided by the Maoist principles of the 'building a new society' has transformed the country into a huge concentration camp.

"At the same time, the Cambodian regime pursued an adventurist policy in the international arena and had for many months continued military attacks on Socialist Vietnam.

"The Cambodian-Vietnamese border has become a 'border on fire'. In this respect, the Cambodian regime implemented the policy mapped out by Beijing having its full political and military support.

"At the beginning of 1979, the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation announced its programme. A national uprising broke out in Cambodia. After a few days the country's capital Phnom Penh surrendered and Cambodia's entire territory found itself under the control of the front's forces.

"The end put to Cambodian people's tragedy and the front's victory create new conditions for the restoration of peace in Southeast Asia, the restoration of peace and solidarity among the nations of Indochina born in the years of Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian struggle for national liberation".

At an underground meeting held 37 years ago a group of working-class and social activists initiated the formation of the Polish Workers' Party, PPR. TRYBUNA LUDU writes on the subject:

"The PPR was the only party in Poland which inseparably linked the struggle for Poland's independence with the country's social transformation and saw her liberation in a joint struggle of Polish and Soviet nations. This programme provided a basis for the process of Polish society's integration and mapped out the road to the beginning and consolidation of independence--to be achieved through social transformation, through extricating the country from poverty and backwardness--the road of the nation's material and cultural flourishment.

"From the (?hindsight) being richer in experience and the knowledge concerning the building of socialism in Poland and gained in the years following the PPR's establishment, we are able to fully appreciate the party's tremendous attainments which are continued and creatively enriched by the Polish United Workers' Party".

TRYBUNA LUDU's U.S. correspondent discusses the balance-sheet of American diplomacy in 1978 and says that among its many failures and inconsistencies, one chapter looks brighter, the one connected with SALT-II and detente.

"The prospects for signing the Soviet-U.S. treaty and the awareness of the linkage of average American's future with peaceful coexistence makes one look into the new year with optimism, despite everything", says Wlodzimierz Lozinski who also reminds that according to a recent poll 76 percent of Americans are for the conclusion of the treaty and for the reduction of U.S. military budget.

Among other aspects of U.S. foreign activity, the journalist mentions Middle East, where "the global future of U.S. policy is becoming more insecure with the approaching of a separate success"; Iran, "Washington most uncertain card at the turn of the year"; southern Africa, where U.S. policy led to "the upholding of the existing racist-colonial order"; and Nicaragua, which showed that "public pronouncements on human rights did not change Washington's political principles whereever interests of business are concerned".

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON FALL OF PHNOM PENH

LD0823417 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Commentary by Wojciech Bohdanowicz]

[Text] One could foresee the successes of the Cambodian insurgents--the capture of Phnom Penh and the defeat of Prime Minister Pol Pot--but the speed with which these events have occurred has been a complete surprise. This has proven the strength and determination of the insurgents, and the weakness of those who have held power up to now.

There were a few reasons for the Cambodian uprising. First of all, there was the internal policy of Pol Pot and his supporters; a policy which was sometimes described as a deformed revolution and which was compared with events in China a few years ago.

The elimination of many forms of social and state life took place in Cambodia following the 1975 victory of the so-called Khmer Rouge. Trade vanished, money lost its value and many cities became deserted. Even marriage ceased to be a private affair between two loving people. Nobody knows exactly how many people died as a result of the political purges and how many died because of hunger and epidemics or due to exhaustion caused by forced labor.

Just like some other countries of Southeast Asia, Cambodia had been a colony in the past. Just like the Vietnamese, the Cambodians had also fought against foreign intervention and against a regime supported from abroad. No one thought that an armed conflict between the two countries which had fought jointly for independence would take place one day. When the border fighting broke out, estimates were made of the strength of both sides. It was evident that Cambodia was considerably weaker than Vietnam. Cambodia would probably never have dared to attack its considerably stronger neighbor if it had not been for the military and economic assistance received from China. The Cambodian nation, which had been ruined and exhausted by years of war, was forced to make a new effort to fight under the pretext of a Vietnamese threat. In such a situation, an uprising in Cambodia was no surprise to anyone. By the end of May, some troops were refusing to obey orders. This was followed by communiques calling on civilians to fight. A few weeks ago a political organization--called the National United Front for National Salvation--was established. The main task of the front was, and still is, to liberate the people from the government of Pol Pot and to insure equal rights and duties for everyone. This has been fulfilled in part, in the area controlled by the insurgents.

The successes of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation bring about the prospect of significant changes in Cambodia, and may possibly mean the end of the hopeless conflict with Vietnam. Whether there will be wider international consequences of the current events in Southern Asia, it's too early to tell.

Success of KNUFNS Welcomed

LD082216Y Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan, PAP--In connection with the developments in South-East Asia, the Polish committee for solidarity with the nations of Asia and Africa issued a statement in which it recalls that Polish public opinion has always identified itself with and lent an unchanging support to the heroic struggle of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia for their inalienable rights to freedom, independence, self-determination and peaceful socialist development.

Reports coming from Cambodia on the anti-people policy of internal terror pursued by Pol Pot's regime evoked understandable indignation of the Polish society, the statement says further. Simultaneously, our firm condemnation was aroused by armed provocations of that regime towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other neighbouring countries. Such a policy, contradicting the vital interests of the Cambodian people, and threatening peace and security in South-East Asia, was inspired and backed by the Beijing [Peking] leadership.

Broad circles of the Polish society welcomed with satisfaction the news about the creation early in December 1978 of the National United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea [KNUFNS] uniting all patriotic forces in the struggle against the adventurist reactionary clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, and aiming at the construction of a new, democratic and progressive Cambodia.

We have welcomed with deep satisfaction the news on the historic victory of the patriotic forces of Cambodia crowned with liberation of Phnom Penh and the entire country.

We fully support the just programme, contained in the front's declaration, of settling the internal affairs of Cambodia in accordance with the interest of the people of that country, and pursuing a foreign policy based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality and friendship with all countries.

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS WOJTASZEK ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU051405Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30, 31 Dec 78-1 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[TRYBUNA LUDU interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek: "Polish Foreign Policy--In the Interest of Peace and Cooperation Among Nations"--place and date of interview not given]

[Text] THE TRYBUNA LUDU EDITORIAL BOARD ASKED MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS EMIL WOJTASZEK TO DISCUSS POLISH FOREIGN POLICY. IN RESPONSE E. WOJTASZEK GRANTED AN INTERVIEW TO ADAM STANEK, HEAD OF THE FOREIGN DESK.

[Question] IN 1978 WE HAVE WITNESSED A FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OUR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONTACTS. WHAT NEW VALUES HAVE THESE CONTACTS CONTRIBUTED TO OUR COOPERATION WITH THE WORLD AND WHAT ADVANTAGES TO POLAND'S DEVELOPMENT?

[Answer] It is true that in 1978 we have pursued an active foreign policy, which is unalterably based on the principles stemming from the socialist system of the Polish People's Republic. Our policy has been subordinated to the superior aim of insuring, under the conditions of a rapidly changing international situation, security for the country and the best external conditions favoring the social, economic and cultural development of the people. THE MANY CONTACTS, MEETINGS AND TALKS AND THE PARTICIPATION IN MULTILATERAL CONFERENCES HAVE PRODUCED SPECIFIC POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ADVANTAGES FOR OUR COUNTRY. AT THE SAME TIME, OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, OUR HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE AND OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE HAVE ENABLED US TO MAKE A WORTHY CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. Present-day Poland is a valuable partner in the political dialog and in cooperation. A strong Poland is also an important element in stabilizing the European situation.

The further strengthening of our friendship and the further development of our cooperation with the USSR have been of particular significance. THE FRUITFUL MEETINGS BETWEEN PZPR FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK AND CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY LEONID BREZHNEV HAVE MAPPED OUT THE ROAD TO INCREASINGLY GREATER FRATERNAL COOPERATION IN ALL AREAS; COOPERATION THAT IS MODERN IN ITS FORMS. This is producing enormous advantages for the country's development.

We have also deepened our relations with the CSSR and the GDR and with other fraternal countries. New, more effective forms of cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA have been developed. Poland has made an essential contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cooperation of socialist states, which is of crucial importance for our security and development.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY CONTINUES TO BE AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF CONSOLIDATING THE POLICY OF DETENTE IN EUROPE. WE HAVE DEVELOPED A BILATERAL POLITICAL DIALOG AND ADVANTAGEOUS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH A NUMBER OF WESTERN PARTNERS. THE LAST MEETING BETWEEN THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE WAS A HIGHLY POSITIVE EXAMPLE OF SUCH A DIALOG.

We have actively and constructively participated in the work of the all-European meetings under the auspices of the CSCE and the United Nations, as well as in many other international organizations; contributing to the consolidation of detente and to the creation of a climate favoring the development of concrete, advantageous forms of cooperation.

We have also made crucial progress in promoting relations with many developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America; countries whose role in our political and economic cooperation is increasing consistently.

DESPITE THE FACT THAT 1978 HAS NOT BEEN AN EASY YEAR FOR WORLD POLICY AND ECONOMY, WE CAN EVALUATE THE RESULTS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY AS POSITIVE. This evaluation applies to our superior political interests and to Poland's position in the world, as well as to the tangible benefits, some of which are temporary and some which will bear fruit in the future.

[Question] THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION SHOWS THAT OUR EFFORTS MADE IN COMMON WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY TO CONSOLIDATE AND DEEPEN DETENTE ARE ALSO ENCOUNTERING RESISTANCE AND OBSTACLES. WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY IN THIS CONNECTION, ESPECIALLY IN EUROPE?

[Answer] It is true, unfortunately, that negative trends are asserting themselves side by side with positive phenomena. The old and the new forces of imperialism and international reaction are the carriers of negative trends. THE MAIN DANGERS THREATENING THE POLICY OF PEACE AND COOPERATION ARE REPRESENTED BY NATO'S INTENSIFICATION OF THE ARMS RACE, BY ATTEMPTS MADE BY REACTIONARY CIRCLES TO UNDERMINE THE POSTWAR TERRITORIAL-POLITICAL REALITY IN EUROPE, AND BY THE ACTIVIZATION OF THE NEOCOLONIAL FORCES IN THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES. THE CONTINUATION OF THE PRC LEADERSHIP'S ANTI-DETENTE POLICY IS COMPLICATING THE SITUATION. These and some other features that are negatively influencing the development of international cooperation make it necessary for us to wage a steadfast struggle in our foreign policy to achieve its superior aims.

This applies in particular to the process of detente, which is not an automatic process and which requires unceasing efforts to maintain its dynamic development. We will continue these efforts with great energy next year, both in bilateral and multilateral relations.

WE WILL PAY EVEN KEENER ATTENTION TO PROBLEMS OF SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT. TOGETHER WITH OUR SOCIALIST ALLIES WE WILL SEE THAT THE EXISTING TERRITORIAL-POLITICAL REALITY IN EUROPE, RESULTING FROM THE VICTORY OVER FASCISM AND FROM THE POSTWAR DEVELOPMENT AND CONFIRMED BY THE HELSINKI CSCE FINAL ACT, IS NOT VIOLATED OR UNDERMINED. AT THE SAME TIME, WE ARE FOR LOWERING THE LEVEL OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE ON THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL SECURITY FOR BOTH SIDES. This aim is our beacon in the Vienna talks on limiting armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We will seek to achieve progress in disarmament talks in the United Nations, the Geneva committee and in all other areas to which we have access.

We intend to continue expanding our relations with the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo adopted programs for specific activities in this regard.

POLAND'S VOICE IN THE WORLD IS OF CONSEQUENCE. WE ENJOY RESPECT AND PRESTIGE. WE WILL ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, FOR HALTING THE ARMS RACE AND SWITCHING OVER TO REAL DISARMAMENT, AND FOR EXTENSIVE COOPERATION.

As a European country we are particularly interested in further developing our economic, scientific and cultural relations with France, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland and other West European countries. This also applies to the FRG, with which we wish to continue the process of normalization of relations on the basis of the treaty signed in 1970. It goes without saying that we will continue and develop our political dialog and economic relations with the United States and Canada.

IMPROVING POLAND'S POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR WILL BE OUR IMPORTANT TASK. THIS IS AN OBVIOUS CONCLUSION OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 13TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OF OUR PARTY. WE WILL SEEK TO CREATE THE BEST POSSIBLE CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION, ESPECIALLY FOR BALANCING OUR TRADE WITH A NUMBER OF WESTERN COUNTRIES. This will involve great efforts to remove the barriers and other protectionist restrictions encountered by our exports. Together with other CEMA states we will seek to normalize relations with the Common Market. The present situation is abnormal in view of the Western states' declared intention to promote all-European cooperation.

The implementation of these tasks, which I have briefly described, may not be easy. This is why we need all the more the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, and this is why the support of all our people for the foreign policy of our party and our state--support that we have always taken advantage of and that we are aware of when doing our daily work--is all the more valuable.

[Question] THE RECENT SESSION OF THE WARSAW PACT POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE WAS AN IMPORTANT EVENT. HOW DOES THIS SESSION AFFECT OUR FURTHER EFFORTS AND ACTIONS TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND PEACE?

[Answer] The November Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was an important international event. This was because the participants at that session carried out a comprehensive analysis of the current international situation in Europe and the world and, on the strength of this analysis, PRODUCED A UNANIMOUS DECLARATION CONTAINING A SPECIFIC, MEANINGFUL AND FEASIBLE PROGRAM FOR FURTHER STEPS TO INSURE PROGRESS IN THE PROCESS OF DETENTE AND TO REINFORCE IT WITH MILITARY DETENTE.

This common, peaceful and constructive program poses for Poland and for other socialist states new important and specific conclusions in the area of foreign policy.

The session of the Political Consultative Committee expressed the concern of its participants over the activities of the militaristic circles in the West, especially the intensification of the arms race. THIS COMPELS OUR COUNTRIES TO MAINTAIN VIGILANCE AND TO ENERGETICALLY CONTINUE ACTIVITIES TO PUT AN END TO THE ARMS RACE AND TO MOVE TOWARD GENUINE DISARMAMENT. As I have already said, we will double our efforts to have a number of our disarmament initiatives accepted and implemented, especially those listed comprehensively by the declaration.

The participants at the session reaffirmed their resolve to continue and deepen the bilateral and multilateral dialog with the Western partners. Poland's enterprising activities in this regard are known and valued throughout the world.

The session decidedly condemned the policy of intensifying economic, social and political inequalities and the aspects of national and racial discrimination as a negation of humanity and true democracy.

Experience has shown and the session has reaffirmed that the COMMUNITY OF THE SOCIALIST STATES IS THE MAIN FORCE CONSISTENTLY SEEKING TO INSURE PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS FOR MANKIND. [paragraph continues]

Progressive democratic political forces and social currents are rallying more and more around this community. Conscious of this fact, Poland will continue to contribute to the action unity of the socialist community and to expand cooperation and collaboration with the USSR and the other socialist states at bilateral and multilateral levels within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

[Question] THE POLISH INITIATIVE REGARDING THE EDUCATION OF SOCIETIES IN THE SPIRIT OF PEACE HAS MET WITH AN EXTENSIVE RESPONSE. IN THE UNITED NATIONS THE DISCUSSION ON THIS INITIATIVE WAS A GREAT SUCCESS, AND THE POLISH DECLARATION WAS ADOPTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY. COMRADE MINISTER, WHAT IS YOUR APPRAISAL OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS INITIATIVE FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD?

[Answer] The adoption of the Polish initiative that constitutes the implementation of the idea submitted by Comrade Edward Gierek to the United Nations 4 years ago is AN ACT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. THIS IS PRIMARILY SO BECAUSE THE DECLARATION ON EDUCATING SOCIETIES IN THE SPIRIT OF PEACE--THIS DECLARATION WAS ADOPTED BY THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AS A RESULT OF THE POLISH INITIATIVE--CONSTITUTES THE FIRST IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENT THAT DETAILS A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR MEASURES AIMED AT ELIMINATING THE MOST PROFOUND REASONS FOR WAR CONFLICTS AND AT TOTALLY ELIMINATING AGGRESSION AND WAR FROM INTERNATIONAL LIFE. As you can see, the declaration concerns the problems that are especially close to the Polish people, which was expressed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic in a special resolution.

THE SOLEMN APPEAL TO ALL STATES THAT THEY BE GUIDED IN THEIR ACTIVITIES BY THE NEED TO RECOGNIZE THE SUPERIOR IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY TO ESTABLISH, MAINTAIN AND STRENGTHEN A JUST AND LASTING PEACE FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS IS THE KEY ELEMENT OF THE DECLARATION. The declaration reaffirms that each nation and each human being possesses an inalienable right to live in peace and that respect for this right is in the common interest of all mankind.

Recalling the idea contained in the UNESCO Constitution that "since wars originate in the minds of men, the defense of peace must be established in the minds of men," the declaration draws particular attention to the need to insure that EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES AND MASS MEDIA ACTIVITIES CONTAIN CONTENTS THAT ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE TASK OF EDUCATING ENTIRE SOCIETIES, ESPECIALLY YOUNG GENERATIONS, IN THE SPIRIT OF PEACE.

In particular, we want to counter and eliminate racial hatred, national discrimination, injustice and the cult of violence and war. In other words, WE WANT TO FOSTER SUITABLE SPIRITUAL ATTITUDES AND BUILD A LASTING INFRASTRUCTURE OF PEACE IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF SOCIETIES.

On the one hand, the declaration points to the main sources of threats to peace and, on the other hand, presents A POSITIVE ACTION PROGRAM, which stresses among other things that each state should promote comprehensive, mutually advantageous and equal political, economic and cultural cooperation with other states, regardless of their socioeconomic systems.

THE FACT THAT 138 STATES VOTED FOR THE DECLARATION AND THAT NO OPPOSING VOTES WERE RECORDED CONSTITUTES A PARTICULAR POLITICAL EVENT AND SHOWS THAT THE POLISH INITIATIVE HAS RESPONDED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S GENUINE NEEDS REFLECTING MANKIND'S MOST PROFOUND ASPIRATIONS. This was expressed in the speeches of representatives of many states and of the chairman of the 33d UN General Assembly. The Polish initiative was generally assessed as an important component part of the more universal efforts to foster a peaceful structure of the world.

MAY THIS IMPORTANT DOCUMENT BE A SYMBOL OF THE FEELINGS AND WISHES OF THE POLISH PEOPLE AND OF OUR COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE STRUGGLE TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE. MAY IT CONSTITUTE AN EXPRESSION OF OUR SOCIALIST POLICY'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS WITH WHICH WE ARE BEGINNING THE NEW YEAR OF 1979.

PARTICIPATION IN SOVIET ENERGY PROJECTS REPORTED

AU081419Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5,6,7 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Supplies of Important Raw Materials From the USSR Are the Basis of the Stable Development of Poland's Economy"]

[Text] MOSCOW--PAP CORRESPONDENT JERZY GRZYWA WRITES: POLISH INDUSTRIES AND TECHNOLOGIES ARE PARTICIPATING INCREASINGLY IN THE EXPANSION OF THE SOVIET UNION'S FUEL-ENERGY BASE. IN RETURN THE USSR INSURES INCREASED SUPPLIES OF IMPORTANT RAW MATERIALS FOR OUR ECONOMY TO MEET OUR INCREASING DEMAND FOR IRON ORE, CRUDE OIL, NATURAL GAS, COTTON, CELLULOSE AND MANY OTHER MATERIALS. THESE SUPPLIES GUARANTEE THE POLISH ECONOMY'S STABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HELP TO COUNTER THE SEASONAL CHANGES IN THE WORLD MARKETS FOR RAW MATERIALS AND THE INCREASING PRICES FOR BASIC RAW MATERIALS.

From the post war economic and technical assistance received from the USSR we have gone over to equal partnership in many sectors of production and science. THE PRODUCTION COOPERATION AND SPECIALIZATION PRACTICED BY THE INDUSTRIES OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES ARE DEVELOPING FAVORABLY AND THE SUPPLIES OF OUR COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS TO THE USSR ARE INCREASING. Many such plants built, equipped and put into operation in accordance with Polish blue prints are now in production in various regions of the USSR. These plants are using Polish machines and installations and are being supervised by Polish specialists. In 1976-80 we will have supplied another 135 complete plants and technological lines to many branches of Soviet industry.

Poland's participation in the expansion of the Soviet fuel-energy base in exchange for increased supplies of raw materials began in common with other CEMA countries with the completion ahead-of-schedule of a sector of the Soyuz gas pipeline from Orenburg near the Urals through the Ukraine to the Soviet western border. NOW POLISH SPECIALIST TEAMS ARE SINGLE-HANDEDLY BUILDING THE POLOTSK OIL PIPELINE IN BELORUSSIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA AND, HAVING COMPLETED IT, WILL UNDERTAKE THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SECTOR OF THE SURGUT OIL PIPELINE WHICH WILL JOIN SIBERIA WITH BELORUSSIA.

THANKS TO SOVIET ORDERS, WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DEVELOP THE POLISH SHIPPING INDUSTRY ON A WORLD SCALE IN THE PAST FEW YEARS. NOW WE WILL SOON CREATE ANOTHER IMPORTANT INDUSTRY: THE PRODUCTION OF FLOATING AND AQUATIC PLANTS FOR PROSPECTING AND EXTRACTING CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS FROM SEA SHELVES.

FOREIGN TRADE PLANS FOR 1979 REPORTED

LD082106Y Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan, PAP--The plan for 1979 envisages the 6.7 per cent increase in foreign trade turnover with the export and import increased by 9.1 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively. The implementation of export tasks is one of the most important aims of the present plan. It is generally known that increased amount of materials and raw materials are necessary to have the economy further developed. Some of them can be purchased only abroad. The modernization of industry is based, to a considerable extent, on the import of technology. Export marks the limits of satisfying such demands. Poland's purchases are conditioned, similarly to those of other countries, by the means that come from the sale of Polish goods and services abroad.

This year export is to increase at a much faster rate than import, but in terms of value import will still overbalance the export and the negative trade balance will reach over 1,170 million dollars, including over 690 million dollars with capitalist countries.

A faster growth of export confirms a consequence of the drives aimed at balancing Polish trade turnover with abroad in the near future which is one of the main provisions of the present five year economic plan.

Last year's reports on the situation in Polish foreign trade repeatedly indicated a number of positive results as well as difficulties encountered by Polish export. A weak economic activity now recorded in a majority of developed capitalist countries creates unfavourable conditions for international economic cooperation. The slackening demand, often accompanied by protectionist measures, very often of a discriminatory character, considerably hampers Polish export to the above countries. According to forecasts, the situation will change considerably this year. So this year the important aim is to rationalize imports.

The conditions for the implementation of foreign trade's tasks at home will be created this year by further transformations and structural changes in the global production. Let us recall that export production is to increase by 9.6 per cent with the overall growth of industrial production increasing by 4.9 per cent.

Of growing importance is further development of Poland's relations with the developing countries which are important markets for Polish industrial products but at the same time suppliers of many materials and products which are in demand. Here last year the provisions of the strategy to serve the development of these relations were worked out.

This year's plan provides for the continuation of exchange and cooperation with the developed capitalist countries. What is especially important is a full implementation of the mapped out tasks and further development of industrial cooperation, especially in those fields where comprehensive cooperation facilitate Poland's access to the markets of those countries.

NEW STATE MINING COUNCIL CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD090900Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Prof Benon Stranz to the post of chairman of the State Mining Council. He was previously under secretary of state at the Ministry of Mining. At the same time, Prof Jerzy Kucharczyk has been recalled from his post as chairman of the State Mining Council in connection with his transfer to scientific work. Thanks for his past activities were expressed.

FRENCH COMMUNIST OFFICIALS MEET WITH BABIUCH, OTHERS

LD082130Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Maxime Gremetz, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee, accompanied by (Yves Perdenier), the head of a section of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee, visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee from 6 January until today.

Maxime Gremetz met Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the secretaries of the Central Committee Ryszard Frelek and Andrzej Werblan. During the talks at the PZPR Central Committee activities of the two parties aimed at the development of cooperation between Poland and France and at strengthening the friendship between the two nations were stressed. Also discussed were the key problems of the international situation, and the need to act to preserve detente was stressed.

NEW PRC ENVOY ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU081215Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Chen Shuliang [Chen Chu-liang], the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Bucharest on 6 January 1979.

Received by Andrei

AU080900Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0735 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Jan, AGERPRES--On January 8, 1979 Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, received Chen Shuliang [Chen Chu-liang] the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, in connection with his forthcoming presentation of credentials.

BUCHAREST RADIO CITES KAMPUCHEA, PRC, SRV SOURCES ON CONFLICT

AU081805Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 8 Jan 79 AU

[Text] In a speech carried on the radio and cited by REUTER and AFP, the Kampuchean prime minister, Pol Pot, stated that the Kampuchean troops are engaged on 5 fronts against the Vietnamese troops in the interior of the country, and added that the military situation is becoming more serious with each day. He stated that his government is headed for the jungle to wage a lengthy guerrilla war.

According to XINHUA [NCNA], the governmental delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in New York to participate in the Security Council meeting. Norodom Sihanouk stated at a press conference that it is the duty of the United Nations to begin comprehensive debates on the Kampuchean problem, to censure Vietnam and to compel it to leave Kampuchea completely, leaving the Kampucheans to solve their problems without any foreign interference. He also stated that all the leaders of the present Kampuchean government are leading the national resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors from somewhere in the country.

VNA, citing the SPK news agency of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, announces that the front armed forces occupied the capital of Phnom Penh on 6 January. The same agency states that the front troops are in control of numerous areas in the Kampong Chnang, (Traxvihar), Siemreap, Battambang, Kampongcham, (Honcok), Kompong Speu and (Kiriam) provinces.

A statement by the SRV foreign minister issued in Hanoi states that in the past days the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation has intensified its struggles in the past few days, and its forces have liberated vast areas of the country. The statement describes as libelous the declaration issued by the government of Democratic Kampuchea in connection with the fact that Vietnam is allegedly mounting a vast aggression against Kampuchea. The SRV Government, the statement stresses, categorically rejects these allegations.

XINHUA has issued a statement by the PRC Government, which states, quote: "The Chinese Government and people are very worried about the grave situation in Kampuchea. We have always supported the Kampuchean Government and people in their just struggle against aggression. We resolutely support the just stance of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as expressed in its statement of 2 January, and its reasonable request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council, and for UN intervention."

Questions concerning the current situation in Kampuchea were discussed today in Beijing [Peking] by Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng], chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. This was reported by XINHUA.

RCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE LETTER TO ELENA CEAUSESCU

AU081203Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 8 Jan 79 AU

["Letter Addressed to Elena Ceausescu by the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P."--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jan, AGERPRES--Together with the entire party and people, the letter reads among others, we highly appreciate your rich and complex activity, the invaluable contribution, which you have been making, besides our esteemed and beloved leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the vast work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and to the country's advance to communism.

This year's celebration of your birthday coincides with the anniversary of more than forty years of revolutionary activity which you have carried out with ardent devotion and remarkable self-denial for the triumph of the Romanian people's ideals of social and national justice.

During the three and a half decades that have passed since the country's liberation, you have devoted yourself to the scientific activity, asserting yourself as a great personality among the researchers in chemistry, an important branch of our national economy. The titles of doctor of science and member of the academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as the numerous titles of "Doctor Honoris Causa" and "Honorary Member" awarded to you by institutes of higher learning and academies in many countries in the world are illustrative of the great reputation you enjoy among scientists at home and abroad. Well-known and appreciated on all meridians are your initiatives placed in the service of amplifying the contacts between the Romanian and foreign scientists, so that all the achievements of the human genius, the wonderful gains of science should be used not for destruction but for progress and civilization, for a more plentiful and better life of all the inhabitants on our planet. [Word indistinct] party, our entire people are highly appreciative of the outstanding contribution you have been making to the promotion of the foreign policy of our party and of Socialist Romania. Your activity both as a member of the party leadership and as a brilliant scientist are to all of us, to all the country's citizens--Romanians, [words indistinct] Germans, Serbians (?or of) other nationalities--an inspiring example.

On this memorable day, from the bottom of our hearts, we wish you, dear Comrade Elena Ceausescu, many happy returns of the day.

CEAUSESCU GREETS PDRY PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU081218Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Aden. Your election as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is an occasion for me to congratulate you and to wish you success, health and personal happiness, and peace and well-being to your country's people.

I am convinced that the relations of fruitful cooperation established between our countries and based on esteem, respect and mutual advantage will continue to intensify and diversify in the interests of the two peoples, and of the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

IONITA, PARTY-STATE DELEGATION RECEIVED BY CASTRO

AU081257Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 8 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, received our country's party and government delegation led by Comrade Ion Ionita, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, which had participated in the festival devoted to the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

On this occasion, a warm message of greetings and best wishes for prosperity to the Cuban people was extended to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Expressing thanks for the message, Comrade Fidel Castro asked the delegation to convey his comradely greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Romania's party and state leadership, as well as best wishes to the Romanian people.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on certain problems of mutual interest. During its stay in Cuba the Romanian party and government delegation visited sociocultural establishments and historical places in Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

AGERPRES REVIEWS FIRST VOLUME OF CEAUSESCU ANTHOLOGY

LD052156Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

["Nicolae Ceausescu: Developing and Updating the Technical and Material Base of Socialism in Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jan, AGERPRES--Under this heading, the political publishing house of Bucharest has recently put out the first volume of a large collection of selected texts from the works of Nicolae Ceausescu, meant to set forth the social and political thinking of the Romanian head of state.

The volume opens with stressing the primordial role Nicolae Ceausescu considers industrialization to play in building a modern and highly efficient economy. This objective has focused the preoccupations of the RCP since the very moment it took over the political power in the state. Yet, the fact is known that over a certain period of time industrialization paid tribute to an old outlook, that had been mechanically taken over, aiming mainly at a quantitative growth of industry, of heavy industry in particular, a simplistic view that negatively influenced the evolution of the entire economic mechanism. Serious disproportions appeared between industry and agriculture.

Reading the texts included in this first chapter, one discovers the great merit of President Nicolae Ceausescu in having radically restructured the theory on industrialization, setting out from the imperative need of ensuring powerful economic development in agreement with the real necessities of the country and with its real possibilities. The concept worked out by Nicolae Ceausescu aims at building a harmonious, dynamic and efficient national economic complex, within which agriculture should develop related to industry, the extractive branches to the processing ones, the branches generating technical progress to the classical ones, the production means field to that of consumer goods.

The idea recurs like a leitmotif that in a country such as Romania, that inherited from the old regime a serious economic backwardness, industrialization is the fundamental road to progress and therefore industry should permanently be strengthened as a leading branch of national economy. The industrialization policy aims first at increasing those branches and sub-branches that are highly technical, promoting technical progress in the whole economy. The fact is significant for the thinking of the Romanian head of state that from the very beginning he warned that the fundamental correlation, that between the production means and consumer goods, must not become taboo, but be viewed historically, in the perspective of the purpose aimed at--rapid economic growth of the country and the sustained increase of the living standard of the population.

The book also expresses the fact that as President Nicolae Ceausescu sees it, ensuring macroeconomic dynamic balance depends on increasing, at the necessary rates, the industrial potential in absolutely all the counties of the country, with a view to attaining, in point of territorial arrangement too, a rational differentiated economic structure of the branches of material production. It is only this way--the demonstration reads--that conditions are provided for all citizens, all over the country, to participate actively in the economic and social progress, to benefit fully from its fruit. Nicolae Ceausescu draws attention on the need to solve the contradiction evolving once with the country's industrialization, between the needs and the resources of raw materials and energy. His steady preoccupations with enlarging our own base of raw materials, with working out and using a strategy of rational and more efficient use of the sources of energy, date prior to the burst of the "energy crisis" and of the "raw material crisis" in the capitalist world, this showing once more President Nicolae Ceausescu's profound thinking.

A characteristic feature of the RCP and of its general secretary's outlook on creating and developing the technical and material base of socialism is that its main preoccupation is the effort of the nation itself, considering it to be decisive in successfully building the new social system. Firmly fighting the narrow "consumptive" views, grounded only in the present, that do not care about "the things we leave behind", the general secretary of the party has convincingly shown the nation the truth that under the circumstances in Romania, a high accumulation rate is an objective need, caused by the necessity to do away with the economic backwardness inherited from the bourgeois-landlord regime, to go beyond the state of a developing country as soon as possible. A rigorous calculation demonstrates that a high accumulation rate means great steps to progress, as a low rate means small steps or stagnation.

Whoever reads attentively this large chapter is firmly convinced that, by creating a harmonious national economic complex through the efforts of its own people, a country can successfully fight the great and hard battle of development, steadily registering rates among the highest in the world.

In this context the book also highlights the particular attention Nicolae Ceausescu pays to Romania's ever more active and efficient participation in the international division of labour, in the world exchange of material assets. Nicolae Ceausescu does not conceive this participation as sporadic or depending on circumstances, but as a permament activity meant to serve the development and modernization of the technical and material base of the Romanian society on the one hand and the enhancement of Socialist Romania's contribution to intensifying economic collaboration among all the countries of the world no matter their social system on the other. In this context worth mentioning is the fact that in his conception, the international division of labour runs counter the idea of dividing the world into rich and poor, into advanced industrial countries and lagging agrarian countries, as it is meant to contribute to all countries' progress, to equalizing their development levels.

The enhancing role of science as a force of production is a significant element of his conception. From the deep-going reorganization of the scientific research activity--that is the concentration and [word indistinct] coordination of the available potential--the channelling of research, through priority programmes, according to the major requirements of the economy in general and of the material production in particular to the strivings for the results of research to be applied in production as fast as possible--all these measures have aimed at stimulating the Romanian scientific creation, increasing its efficiency, at the assertion of the Romanian science as basic component of the economic progress. It is the very process which Nicolae Ceausescu characterized by calling the current five-year plan as "the five-year plan of revolution in science and technique."

The economic thought of President Nicolae Ceausescu, characterized by realism, focuses on what decides progress in the last analysis: The efficiency with which the available human and material resources are used.

It is this major commandment that Nicolae Ceausescu had in view when, at the national conference of 1977, he worded the imperative of "turning the quantity into a new quality" considering it as "a primordial demand on which the future of the Romanian industry, the future of the entire national economy depends."

The preoccupations for improving the organization and management of social production are aiming at the same objective. They were materialized in the measures initiated by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 28, 1978 for promoting the new economic-financial mechanism. Going down as a remarkable contribution of President Nicolae Ceausescu to enriching the theory and practice of socialist construction, the new mechanism has in view both the improvement of the planning activity by grounding it on the concrete evaluation of the possibilities, resources and immediate requirements of production in each economic unit, and the involvement to a greater extent of all the working people in solving the problems of the economic activity. It is the expression of a modern and dynamic outlook on the economic growth, able to open up the way to workers' initiatives, determine a more active mobilization of the internal resources of each enterprise for speeding up the development and updating the technical and material base.

Whatever the angle of approaching President Nicolae Ceausescu's economic thinking, it highlights the care for man, the steady concern for general welfare and for the plenary assertion of human personality.

This new collection of selected texts from the works of the R.C.P. general secretary is an expression of a profound and dialectical thinking which makes Romania's leader enjoy a broad recognition as a prominent personality of Marxist scientific thought besides the prestige as a politician and statesman.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

AU081030Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jan 79 p 6 AU

[Ion Fintinaru article: "Peaceful Coexistence--An Objective Requirement for Contemporary Development"]

[Text] Peaceful coexistence among all states, irrespective of their socioeconomic system, is a major requirement of the contemporary world. The need for it objectively follows from the realities of the present-day world. On our globe there exist and will continue to exist for a long historical period very different states such as socialist countries and capitalist countries, economically advanced countries and developing countries, some of which have opted for a noncapitalist way of development.

Under such conditions, life itself has included on the agenda this problem: In which direction should relations among the various states and categories of states develop--along the path of tension, of armed confrontation and conflicts which bear the risk of a world conflagration or, on the contrary, along the path of peaceful coexistence among states and of peace? It is obvious that mankind's awareness can only accept peaceful coexistence--the only rational alternative to a devastating world war.

However, the concept of peaceful coexistence cannot limit itself to the simple non-existence of war; it does not mean "a temporary armistice." To thus limit its contents and meaning would be deeply harmful, because it would stimulate mistrust and international tension. This would encourage the arms race and the bloc policy in its most rigid manifestations; instead of reducing the danger of a new conflagration it would increase the danger. Therefore, peaceful coexistence must be an active and constructive policy, a policy consistently oriented toward establishing relations among all states on new bases of trust and mutual respect, toward dynamic cooperation to resolve the major problems of the present-day world in the peoples' interests and that of detente and security, of progress and civilization. This is how our party and Socialist Romania view peaceful coexistence.

"Proceeding from existing realities of the present-day world in socialist countries, the developing countries and the capitalist countries, the policy of peaceful coexistence," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "is an objective need that requires the broad development of cooperation and understanding among all states, irrespective of social system."

The objective nature of the need for peaceful coexistence is fully confirmed by the entire postwar development, especially in recent years. Important steps have been made in the direction of normalizing relations among states with different sociopolitical systems; political contacts, economic exchange and cultural cooperation have been developed and a new trend--admittedly a still fragile trend--toward detente and cooperation has taken shape. [paragraph continues]

In stressing positive developments, one certainly cannot ignore that enough negative phenomena persist in the world arena, phenomena which are at variance with peaceful coexistence. We cannot ignore the fact that forces wanting to revert to the "cold war" continue their actions. Despite this complex situation, the main characteristic of international life is the increasingly strong will and determination of the peoples to stop the old policy of force, domination and diktat, and to consistently promote a new policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and cooperation among states and peoples. In light of the real state of the world balance of forces, our party believes that, leaving aside the contradictions, difficulties and complications in international life, the world is not going in the direction of an inevitable confrontation, of an imminent war. One can state that precisely these complications and difficulties that have emerged, strongly stress the imperative need to take firm action to turn the possibility of peaceful coexistence into an effective and decisive reality of our day.

Of great importance in this respect is the lasting establishment and general application of new principles in international relations: The principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non interference in the internal affairs of other states, and mutual advantage. These principles are the very essence of the policy of peaceful coexistence, because their consistent promotion and their strict observance insure each nation's right to fully master its destiny and, at the same time, creates the international framework for fruitful cooperation among all states. It goes without saying that these principles have won broad international recognition. However, from this point to fully applying them is a considerable distance. They are often disregarded and violated. Therefore, efforts must be intensified so that the principles of peaceful coexistence become a basic law and an effective reality in international life.

The strengthening of peaceful coexistence requires the complete elimination of policy based on the use or threat of force. This is all the more true since the struggle for redividing the spheres of influence and domination, which has sharpened recently, continues to resort to force, a fact that causes serious harm to peoples' independence, encourages tension and threatens general security.

The interests of peaceful coexistence require the complete renunciation of military confrontations, which do not resolve, but, on the contrary, complicate problems. The interests of peaceful coexistence require that everything be done to eliminate the sources of conflict, and to settle interstate disputes exclusively by political means, by negotiations between the sides concerned, and by acting to create favorable conditions so that negotiations yield positive results.

The cause of peaceful coexistence requires, as an imperative need, that consistent efforts be made toward general and primarily nuclear disarmament. To arm oneself is tantamount to sharpening contradictions between states, and poisoning the international atmosphere. It is also a major obstacle for establishing new relations of trust and mutual respect, of detente and cooperation. One cannot speak of real peaceful coexistence so long as the sides are facing each other armed to the teeth. Life itself requires that the so-called "balance of fear"--in fact a negation of the idea of peaceful coexistence--should be replaced by establishing a "balance of reason," which is achieved by reducing arms and military troops, by gradually reducing military budgets and by proceeding to effective disarmament measures as a sine qua non of the process of strengthening detente, security and peace. [paragraph continues]

Of essential importance for peaceful coexistence is the international dialog among the states' responsible people--a means that has fully illustrated its usefulness for becoming directly acquainted with each state's position, for identifying mutually acceptable solutions, for developing bilateral and multilateral relations, and for promoting trust and detente. At the same time, international trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation and cultural-artistic exchange are a lasting material basis for peaceful coexistence. Thus, of essential importance is to take intensive action to broaden international economic relations, to eliminate any restrictions and obstacles, and to intensify economic cooperation, in various modern forms, and to expand cultural exchange.

Peaceful coexistence among all states, irrespective of their system and degree of development, must serve the elimination of underdevelopment, whose persistence is a constant source of international tension and a danger for peace. Therefore, there is an imperative need to act to develop cooperation among the economically advanced and underdeveloped states, and to establish a new international order based on equality. The strengthening of peaceful coexistence will also permit the solution of certain acute problems of the world economy, such as those regarding the use of raw materials, energy sources, monetary problems and environmental protection--problems which concern all states and which, therefore, can be solved only if all states cooperate.

For the socialist countries, the policy of peaceful coexistence follows as a matter of course from the very socialist ideal, from the nature of the new system. Today, when socialism has triumphed in countries which encompass more than a quarter of the planet's surface, the socialist countries have the honorable mission to lead the struggle for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, for detente, cooperation and disarmament, and for eliminating war from society. In actual fact, peaceful coexistence is an essential condition for the practical assertion of the superiority of socialism as the most just and capable system for insuring socioeconomic progress, the flourishing of the human personality and the progress of civilization.

At the same time, the concrete activity carried out by the socialist countries, their initiatives and proposals in the direction of peaceful coexistence, detente, cooperation and understanding with all states, and in the direction of stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament, are designed to inspire a profound response and to clearly demonstrate that socialism is the most consistent promotor of the peoples' advanced aspirations. The socialist countries' initiatives are designed to mobilize the masses to struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and progress.

With this conviction, our party, its general secretary, resolutely calls upon all states--including in recent speeches--to not compete in the production of arms, but in developing material production and cultural creativity to insure all peoples' access to the tremendous achievements of civilization, and to achieve real humanism.

Romania's experience and the positive results recorded in developing its international relations, and all Romania's activity to promote a new policy of understanding and international cooperation, demonstrate that, far from being only an ideal desideratum, peaceful coexistence can be effectively implemented in contemporary political life. Through all its conduct in the world arena, Romania has set an example of principles and constructiveness in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, a fact that proves that this and only this is the means of developing interstate trust, of deepening friendly cooperation and collaboration, and of preserving and strengthening peace throughout the world.

EVENTS SURROUNDING CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER REPORTED

Sihanouk Press Conference

LD081100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0927 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beijing [Peking], January 8 (TANJUG)--Last night at a press conference in Beijing Prince Norodom Sihanouk said that the people of Kampuchea will continue its struggle to final victory. Sihanouk also said that he has information confirming that the leaders of Kampuchea, Pol Pot, Kieu Samphan, Ieng Sary and others are well and alive and that they are leading the people of Kampuchea in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppet government. Sihanouk further added that he was carrying out his duty as a Kampuchean patriot at the request of Kampuchean Premier and General Secretary of the Kampuchean Communist Party Pol Pot. Sihanouk stressed his faith in final victory for the people of Kampuchea. Sihanouk leaves tomorrow for New York where he will attend the UN Security Council session as the representative of the Government of Kampuchea.

Security Council Debate Questioned

LD081105Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, January 8 (TANJUG)--Following the fall of Phnom Penh, the complaint lodged by Kampuchea to the UN Security Council has aroused considerable anxiety in UN circles. The question is whether a Security Council debate will be held at all and, if it is held, what decision the fifteen Security Council members could take at this moment.

Kampuchea's complaint to the Security Council, in which it seeks protection, no longer has any purpose as the invaders have succeeded in taking the Kampuchean capital. This is the view held by some observers in commenting on the newly created situation at the end of the insurgent offensive.

A Security Council session has not been scheduled yet. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, as spokesman for the legal Kampuchean Government, has first to arrive here. The Jamaican ambassador, as Security Council president, will then determine, in contact with Prince Sihanouk, what to do next.

No new contacts between the Kampuchean Government and the United Nations had taken place by noon today, New York time.

Possible UN Actions Considered

AU081945Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Jan 79 AU

[TANJUG correspondent Bozidar Djurica report]

[Text] Will the Kampuchean complaint about Vietnam's aggression come to a debate in the United Nations? Here is a report by TANJUG correspondent Bozidar Djurica about this and some other problems which are being raised in the UN headquarters:

A session of the UN Security Council has not yet been convened. Because of the military reality, the basic question now is of accreditation--who will speak on behalf of Cambodia? Sihanouk's voice against the military intervention from Vietnam cannot be underestimated. However, the UN Security Council's assistance may be modest, or only symbolic. Three main approaches can be discerned:

First, Soviet diplomacy would obviously like to halt any step of the Council's determination in favor of the complaint of the legal government. Second, some people are guided by saying: If an aggression from outside fails, then it is called an aggression. However, when such aggression succeeds it is no longer called aggression. Third, for the majority, politically speaking, the problem has not been shelved. These people have recognized the intervention from outside; a painful and unfortunate intervention because of the recent Vietnamese past, and untenable from the viewpoint of the UN Charter and international laws. Also in the ranks of this majority are those people who think of strengthening the awareness for self-defense [sentence as heard].

KURTOVIC MEETS WITH PATRIOTIC FRONT CO-LEADER NKOMO

LD081545Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--First, I wish to thank you most profoundly and cordially for the help and support which Yugoslavia offers our struggle, and I wish to express particular satisfaction at our cooperation with SAWPY, which has lasted many years. This was said by Joshua Nkomo, cochairman of the Patriotic Front and president of ZAPU, at the start of talks today with Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

During this meeting Nkomo made an exhaustive account to his host of the current political and military situation in Zimbabwe, his party's view on the situation, the Patriotic Front and the political initiatives for the solution of the Zimbabwe independence issue. In this connection, Nkomo stressed his party's orientation toward an armed liberation struggle and gave an account of the successes achieved hitherto.

In his report, Todo Kurtovic first gave a profile of the current state of development of the Yugoslav sociopolitical system and then spoke about the most important directions of Yugoslav foreign policy, particularly about its activities in the nonalined movement. Also discussed were issues of bilateral cooperation, on which Kurtovic expressed Yugoslavia's complete readiness to continue moral, political and material aid to the people of Zimbabwe.

EARTHQUAKE IN DALMATIA REPORTED 8 JAN

LD081408Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At (?0744) today the Seismological Institute in Belgrade registered an earthquake 390 km southwest of Belgrade measuring 5 degrees on the Mercalli and about 3.5 on the Richter scale. The epicenter of the tremor was near Sibenik and was felt most intensively by inhabitants of Benkovac and other smaller places in Dalmatia.

GRLICKOV DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, LCY

AU081830Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 30-31 Dec 78, 1-2 Jan 79 pp 4-5 AU

[Mirko Galic report on interview granted to him exclusively for VJESNIK by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Belgrade on 22 December]

[Excerpt] VJESNIK: The trends in the workers and communist movement, those rich searchers for one's own optimum road of development show, as you, too, once picturesquely remarked, that everything, including theory and political practice, is in a process of adaption.

The relations among the Eurocommunist parties, certain discussions in the East European parties and especially the changes in the PRC political line confirm the thesis of adaption. What is in fact involved here?

Grlickov: The rather rapid changes in the world resulting either from the scientific-technical revolution or from the changes on the political map of the world have caused a permanent process of adaption of all political parties and movements, irrespective of their ideological orientation, to the new conditions. The communists, the socialists, the social democrats, the liberals, the Christian democrats, the parties and movements in nonalined countries...they are all adapting. They are all moving beyond the framework of the existing ideological foundations because they want to reflect the changes that have taken place or are taking place, in order to be able to realize in this world their own concepts and ideology.

The intensity of adaption is not the same everywhere, even within the framework of a single agglomeration, say, the communist one. But they are all without exception included in this process. If we Marxists fail to accept this as the starting point, then we will constantly experience some surprises. The example of the PRC'S new political strategy is only one of the numerous examples of this adaption.

Reputation Above the Greatness of the Country and the Party

VJESNIK: What is the international position and role of the LCY in this new situation, in view of its historical experience and its place in the communist and workers movement?

Grlickov: In view of the character and originality of our revolution and our policy, the LCY is objectively an important force in the progressive movement as a whole. Having offered in the fifties for the first time new principles for relations between workers and communist parties and socialist states, our party acquired a great moral and political reputation in this movement, which it has subsequently continued to develop by perfecting the solutions which have been in accord with the needs of the contemporary world and of the workers and communist movement and of the progressive movement as a whole; the solutions expressed in the known principles of equality, independence, responsibility and so forth.

On the other hand, our practical policy has not experienced any crises and has not moved away from the proclaimed principles. The LCY has never tried in its practical actions in the international field to interfere or to offer its own model. Our party is the party which has tried to legalize two things: One, that different roads are an objective law and that this obliges us to respect the roads chosen by certain countries regardless of whether we agree or disagree, and, two, that different views and different interests are not an obstacle to cooperation, by which we have, in an historical sense, opened the possibility for all socialist forces to be able to unite on the basis of a global concept of struggle for socialism, simultaneously with the existence of the differences and a critical dialog among them.

VJESNIK: It is on this that the LCY reputation in the world is basically built.

Grlickov: Yes, it is within the framework of this strategy of ours that we have won for ourselves a high position, certainly a higher position than the one to which we would be entitled in accordance with the size of our party and country. Our reputation in the nonalined movement has also developed on the basis of this concept. An explanation for this great moral-political reputation does not lie only in the fact that we are constantly offering and refreshing the philosophy and concept of relations among parties and countries, but rather also in the fact that we strictly observe the rule that in our practical policy we are not behaving differently from what we are proclaiming. This reputation of the League of Communists and the SFRY is most closely connected with the reputation, name and work of President Tito.

Normalization of Relations on the Known Principles

VJESNIK: The normalization of relations with the CCP has provoked a wave of commentaries, including those which, proceeding from an assumption that this is to someone's disadvantage, try to make it suspect. Not because of any reactions of this kind but rather for the sake of our public, tell us what essentially is taking place in the PRC that is resulting in its opening.

Grlickov: First of all, the opening of the PRC toward the world represents its objective internal need; the strategy of four modernizations demands this. In this process of China's opening the CCP, too, could not lag behind and it, too, has had to open toward the individual parties and political forces as the real factor of international politics.

The normalization of our relations with the CCP must be viewed in this light and must be considered as a natural process which has resulted from the change that, we believe, took place when the CCP accepted the thesis that it is possible to communicate with another communist party irrespective of whether there are ideological or other differences between them.

Normalizing its relations with the CCP, the LCY proceeds from the known principles which it advocates in the relations between communist and workers parties: The principles of noninterference, independence and cooperation which cannot be at the expense of a third party. And the CCP has accepted all these principles as unavoidable in the procedure of normalization of relations.

VJESNIK: What do you think about certain negative reactions to this normalization?

Grlickov: Of course, in addition to the positive reactions in the communist world, the normalization of relations between the LCY and the CCP has also provoked some negative reactions. We regard the negative reactions as something transient and in this connection we proceed from the view that no one is in a position to prevent the process of opening up the CCP either toward communist parties or toward other political forces. Indeed, no one has the right to determine for any party when it will establish relations with another party, as long as the known principles are respected in this connection and as long as cooperation is not established at anyone's else expense.

VJESNIK: The PRC has lived in a self-imposed isolation for a long time and its opening has world dimensions, that is, political, economic, ideological and even military dimensions. Will this perhaps provoke some new conflicts or intensify old existing conflicts?

Historical Importance of the Berlin Conference

Grlickov: There is no place for any belief in the PRC's return to self-imposed isolation. The concept of the policy of internal development points to the opening and, for already known reasons, this is encountering various reactions.

The LCY is interested in seeing the CCP and other communist parties, between which there are disputes, achieve a normalization of their relations on mutually acceptable foundations. Today this is perhaps not an immediate possibility but it is a possibility which must not be forgotten.

VJESNIK: You were a prominent participant in the preparations for the Berlin conference of European communist parties. The time [since the conference] is too short for any categorical appraisals but it is nevertheless sufficient to make an appraisal. What do you say about the Berlin conference today?

Grlickov: I believe that the Berlin conference was more important than any meeting of its kind thus far. I do not hesitate to say that it is of historic importance, because this meeting affirmed a new, more decisive manner, system and structure of relations among the communist and workers parties. This was a conference of the communist and workers parties which had not condemned any other party, nor had it expressed any reservation toward the strategies of other parties. In addition, this conference supported the process of abandoning sectariansim, isolation of communists, it supported their opening toward other democratic forces, toward socialists, social democrats and others. This conference, in fact, has achieved most what could be achieved under the present conditions of the state and relations in the communist and workers movement.

VJESNIK: The interpretations of the Berlin conference are not identical; are there differences?

For a Dialog, Without any Epithets and Qualifications

Grlickov: Yes, there have been different interpretations of certain of its concrete decisions, for instance, on free and equitable internationalist cooperation and solidarity and so forth. We consider the differences in interpretations as something natural. We are not against public and constructive dialog, a dialog in which arguments are replaced by epithets and qualifications. What worries us is the fact that in the post-Berlin period there has been a cooling of relations between certain communist and workers parties. Even armed conflicts have occurred outside Europe in order to resolve certain mutual disputes. What worries us, therefore, is the state of conflict that has deepened in the communist and workers movement. What is involved is the fact that diverse disputes between communist and workers parties seriously influence their relations. For this reason the LCY policy is directed at searching for possible and acceptable platforms for various situations in order to gradually come out of the existing situation.

VJESNIK: Certain distinct signs of differentiations among the communist and workers parties have been obvious after the Berlin conference. Along with the demands for autonomy, aspirations toward a monolithic unity have been simultaneously present. What is, in fact, involved? What kind of a differentiation?

Grlickov: Differentiations have become more or less a natural, regular process as a result of adapting the parties to their national conditions and the international situation, as a process which could not bypass any, at least of those big and influential communist and workers parties, irrespective of whether they are in power or not.

What is involved is a process which has a permanently built in tendency according to which more care is taken about specific national, social, historic, cultural and material values and about adapting as flexibly as possible the internal system to these national conditions and to the international position of every communist and workers party. This process is more intensive in some countries, while in others it is slower. Some [as published] are implemented in one way, others in another way, but this process is always present, it must be respected, if nothing else, it must not be underrated.

The other side of this process is the clearly present aspiration toward expanding independence, autonomy in developing one's own political strategy. Had we not respected this we would not be able to give a full explanation of what is happening in the relations among the communist countries, independently of the fact that some of these countries are linked with the pertinent international institutionalized organizations, such as the Warsaw Pact or CEMA.

Unity in Differences and Not a Monolithic Unity

VJESNIK: What about the demands for a monolithic unity?

Grlickov: Monolithic unity, as a system of relations among the communist and workers parties, belongs to the past, although the aspiration toward establishing it essentially on old foundations is still present. The new revolutionary conditions demand that the monolithic unity is replaced, or rather realized, by a unity in differences. This also is the most important new quality in the system of relations among the communist and workers parties.

VJESNIK: It appears that the West European Left is again entering a phase in which cooperation is replaced by old antagonisms. On the basis of which facts?

Grlickov: Difficulties exist in the relations of the West European Left. It is correct that the initial dialog and partnership is being diminished, and in some cases is being transformed into a state of conflict. Many reasons probably influence this, for instance, the crisis of detente on the international plane. The aspiration that the Left alternative in West Europe be formed without communists and outside them is no less important. Life will show whether this belongs to the world of reality. We have great hopes that the dialog and cooperation among the communists, socialists and social democrats in Western Europe would expand the political room for actual social transformations in Europe and for a more effective solving of all socioeconomic problems in the individual countries. What is involved is the cooperation of all democratic forces in the search for forms of mutual cooperation.

VJESNIK: The Eurocommunist parties are in some kind of a dilemma between the offensive competition of the socialist and social democratic parties and the ever present suspicion emanating from certain communist sources. On the other hand, there also exists a certain ideological seething in the Eurocommunist parties, particularly in the intellectual part of these parties. This is a delicate position.

Why Should Eurocommunism Be an Exception?

Grlickov: Let me begin at the end of a question: I consider the internal seething as a positive fact. This is a democratic dialog in which correct, concrete answers are being sought, in which the political strategy is being developed and perfected. In certain countries the socialists and social democrats impose a doctrinaire dialog on communists. What is at stake is not only a competitive struggle, but also a concealment of one's own weakness. Reproaches have also been voiced regarding the opportunity of the political strategy of Eurocommunists by some communist parties. You have perhaps noticed that these reproaches are less nad less intensive, but this does not mean that there are also fewer suspicions.

VJESNIK: You do not believe in a crisis of Eurocommunism?

Grlickov: I do not believe. Every political party has its ups and downs and why should these parties be an exception!

VJESNIK: The new state in the communist and workers parties and movements can also be noted on the basis of a different behavior of the anticommunist forces in the West and their propaganda. Their approach is more refined: It is further and further removed from McCarthyism, there is talk about human freedoms, dissidents are encouraged, attempts are being made to achieve and ideological infiltration. How do you view the activity and methods of anticommunist propaganda?

Grlickov: The strategy of destabilizing the socialist countries through a platform of human rights has not yielded the results expected by its authors, and for this reason it did not last long. Not only did it not succeed in the socialist countries, this strategy was also not accepted by other democratically disposed forces. The attempt to create an advantage in international relations through a human rights strategy is boomeranging for the proponents and initiators of this strategy, because they themselves appear as those who are suppressing human rights, ignoring in their strategy their support for those who are violating human rights in certain countries of the world.

Dissidents Have Remained on Sidelines

It is known that nobody can bring to anyone freedom and human rights from outside, these are not export-import goods. Whoever wants freedom and human rights must himself fight for them.

VJESNIK: In this context do you also view the dissidents and the dissident movement?

Grlickov: The dissident movement had great pretensions in this strategy of destabilizing socialism, but has remained on the sidelines. This was an episode. There will still be those dissidents who will be used at a given moment, but they will not be of an advantage, they will not help the process of democratization to advance, they can only turn this process back.

VJESNIK: The wave of anticommunism is, nonetheless, spreading in one or another way, also toward Yugoslavia.

Grlickov: We, Yugoslav communists, are not indifferent toward anticommunist propaganda which is being waged in the world because the struggle against communism cannot be directed toward a communism, in other words the struggle against communism cannot be directed today against one communism and tomorrow against another. At a moment of need, the dissident or anticommunist strategy is also used against us in a more pronounced manner, as was the case in the conflict regarding terrorism with the FRG. The conflict connected with terrorists used by some reactionary circles for an anti-Yugoslav and anticommunist campaign against Yugoslavia and the anticommunist and emigre forces were organized for this campaign.

VJESNIK: Comrade Grlickov, let us conclude the interview with a topic which is extremely important for us as a nonalined country in the year which is about to begin. The central international meeting from our viewpoint is the summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana. How do you assess the chances for overcoming the attempts for an ideological polarization of the nonalined movement, the chances that the relations among the nonalined countries will not develop in an undesirable direction and that the unity of this movement on strategic questions will be established.

Grlickov: The parties in the movement of nonalined countries, and accordingly also the nonalined countries, are in a phase of adapting their strategies. The national liberation essence of the political strategy is being transformed into a positive program for overall socioeconomic development. Within this process, it is understandable, an ideopolitical and ideological differentiation is being realized which reflects concrete foreign policy orientations.

Unity and Differences of the Nonalined Countries

If we look for more permanent origins of "disunity," we must seek this origin in this process which is regular and long lasting.

We must accept as an objective historic fact that each of these countries and parties will seek its own program and that in this search it will come to a differentiation which will influence their orientations in the nonalined movement, too.

It is another thing when an attempt is made to infiltrate the nonalined movement from outside, a pressure from outside calculated at provoking differentiation on the military, economic and ideological basis, at dividing the nonalined countries into progressive and conservative countries, as linking them with one or another military, economic or political bloc and so forth. Obbjectively, this is an attempt to destroy the nonalined movement and we are resisting this.

VJESNIK: How can the unity of the nonalined, under the conditions of diversity and differences, be developed? And what kind of unity?

Grlickov: We cannot request a greater unity from the nonalined countries than that existing in any other political agglomeration. Communists themselves do not have a greater unity, nor socialists or social democrats. Why should this extremely nonhomogeneous and young group have a greater unity than other groups?

When we speak in favor of the unity of the nonalined countries we speak in favor of unity along the basic line; along the basic philosophy of the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, all forms of domination, but in favor of reconstructing the international political and economic relations on the principles of equality. Under the umbrella of this unity there will also be differences, that is only natural, because some of the nonalined countries are developed, others underdeveloped; some countries possess oil and natural resources, other countries have none of this; some countries have decided in favor of a socialist road, others for a capitalist road, and some other countries for an original road of their own development. It is within these dimensions that our struggle for the unity of the nonalined countries in general is directed on the eve of the Havana meeting. This means that we want the nonalined movement not to be anyone's appendage, neither of the socialist or capitalist countries; that it should remain an autonomous and independent movement.

Therefore, we are making efforts so that the summit conference in Havana will be held at the highest level because the movement effectively needs to give an interpretation and confirmation of its own unity and its own vision of contemporary international situation, as well as of difficulties and possibilities for resolving them more successfully.

UNESCO INFORMATION COMMISSION MEETS IN DUBROVNIK

Chairman Holds Press Conference

LD081016Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 7 (TANJUG)--There has been a sharp awareness in the course of the past ten years of the need to change the present inadequate international communication system, which has led to the adoption of the declaration on the need to establish a new international information order at the 20th UNESCO session in Paris.

This was stated by chairman of the international commission for the study of communication problems, Sean MacBride, former Irish foreign minister, barrister, journalist and holder of the Nobel and Lenin Peace Prizes, at a press conference with Yugoslav and foreign newsmen here today.

Answering a newsman's question, Mr MacBride said the experience of the nonalined news agencies pool and of the non-alined (?radio) and TV pool was very important and useful for the work of the commission. Thanks to the pool, he said, the big commercial agencies have started paying more attention to balancing their news from the Third World because they are no longer the only source of information on those countries. Mr MacBride is on his way to the Yugoslav southern coastal town of Dubrovnik where his commission starts its fourth meeting tomorrow.

The task of this commission, Mr MacBride told newsmen, is to work out recommendations for the solution of such problems as the imbalance of information flow from developing to developed countries and vice versa, the decolonization of news and breaking up of monopolies held by the big commercial news agencies or some governments, the future role of satellite communications, the protection of journalists, etc.

Bajra Addresses Meeting

LD082158Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Dubrovnik, January 8 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia called today for a faster development of national information systems and for more cooperation and solidarity in the field of information among non-aligned and other developing countries as the only reasonable course toward introducing new, equality-based, just, and humane relations in the world system of mass communication. Such relations represent the main objective of non-aligned policy in the field of information, Yugoslav Information Secretary Ismailj Bajra said opening the fourth regular meeting here of the international commission for the study of communication problems.

With 16 prominent journalists and communication experts participating, this UNESCO commission, chaired by Sean MacBride of Ireland, today began here the second stage of its work on a report to be submitted to the general UNESCO conference in Belgrade next year. The first preliminary report was presented by the commission at the UNESCO Paris session late last November.

The decision to hold the present meeting in Dubrovnik, Bajra said, was received as a tribute to the efforts Yugoslavia has been investigating, together with other non-aligned and developing countries, to introduce new relations in the field of international information.

On the initiative of the commission's members, two panel discussions will be held as part of the meeting, with Yugoslav experts explaining the bases of the information system in Yugoslavia's self-management society, as well as setting forth the experience acquired in promoting cooperation in the field of information among non-aligned countries, especially through their pools of news agencies and radio and television stations.

Pointing to the importance of communication and to the principled positions of non-aligned countries on communication problems, Ismailj Bajra recalled the decisions of their fifth summit in Colombo which ascribe as much significance to the new international information order as to the new international economic order.

In Bajra's words, "the existing structure of communications in the world, especially in non-aligned and other developing countries, where there is still evidence of a colonial past and where old forms are being replaced by new ones, makes it imperative to decolonize and demonopolize information and information sources. Basically, this means restoring cultural sovereignty and identity to those countries which have won political independence".

Bajra also spoke of the results achieved in development of inter-agency cooperation through the pool of non-aligned countries' news agencies, which operates as the broadest form of free exchange of news and information. He also stressed as important the new forms of cooperation in the spheres of radio broadcasting, film, journalists and their organizations or associations. We are aware that there are only initial results, Bajra said. However, they constitute an encouraging step in a long-term process, initiated by a world debate on the problems of communication. As part of this debate on the new world information order--to which the international communication commission is also giving its contribution--all are now bound to perceive what constitutes the common interest, so that solutions acceptable to all and ensuring the equality of small and big, developed and underdeveloped countries, can be found, Bajra stated.

Chairman of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation With UNESCO Dusko Popovski, setting out Yugoslavia's positions on various aspects of the complex problems of information and communication, said that Yugoslav specialists were prepared to contribute to UNESCO's effort for a precise, exact and modern identification of problems and the formulation of draft solutions in the interest of the broadest sections of world community and universal cooperation in the world.

The commission decided to continue work in closed sessions. Two public panel discussions--one on the Yugoslav information system and the other on Yugoslavia's experience from participation in the pool of non-aligned countries' new agencies--are scheduled to be held by the end of this week.

LEBANON'S BUTRUS CONFERS WITH AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

LD082252Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut--Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese deputy prime minister and minister of foreign and expatriates affairs, received Yugoslav Ambassador Nusret Seferovic in Beirut today. In a long and friendly conversation they exchanged views on the present situation in Lebanon, especially in the south, and on the current problems of the Middle East crisis.

DORONJSKI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD082148Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A Yugoslav state and party delegation led by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade from Havana tonight. In Havana the delegation attended the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

KARDELJ RECEIVES SLOVENE SCIENCE ACADEMY REPRESENTATIVES

LD081627Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received in Ljubljana representatives of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts, who presented him with the memorial plaque awarded to him in connection with the 40th anniversary of the existence of this leading Slovene cultural and arts institution. The academicians, led by Prof Dr Janez Milcinski, president of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts, had a long conversation with Comrade Kardelj.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES HEADS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

LD082128Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave the traditional new year reception for heads of diplomatic missions in Belgrade. In addition to all heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Belgrade, the reception was attended by members of the Federal Executive Council and several officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

CULAFIC, DIZDAREVIC MEET WITH AUSTRALIAN SENATOR

LD090002Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, and Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Chamber, today met separately with James Dobie, a senator in the Australian Parliament. During both meetings the conversation turned to the state of Yugoslav-Australian relations and to the ways these relations can be improved. In addition, the Yugoslav sociopolitical system was discussed.

BRIEFS

RECORD GAS PRODUCTION--Novi Sad--The TANJUG editorial board was told today that over 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas were produced for the first time in Vojvodina last year. This is a record figure. Vojvodina produced 1,140,833 tons of crude oil last year, which is 2 percent more than planned. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD]

NEW EMIGRE PUBLICATION--Brussels--The first issue of NASA STVARNOST, a newspaper for Yugoslavs temporarily employed in Belgium and Luxembourg, has been published. It will appear once every 2 months and will contain, among other things, practical instructions required for the fulfillment of the rights of our citizens in the Benelux countries. The paper has been launched by the Coordination Committee of Yugoslav Associations and Clubs in Belgium and Luxembourg with Yugoslav Embassy support. The editorial board has been selected by the Coordination Committee of Yugoslav Clubs and Associations in Belgium and Luxembourg and its chief editor is Stipe Kurevic, a Liege radio journalist. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD]